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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 292 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LORDS' ATTACK ON PALESTINE POLICY

NO PARALLEL IN COLONIAL HISTORY

Aimless Vacillation & Contradictory Devices

SAMUEL DEFENDS ARAB CHARACTER

Ex-High Commissioner Justifies Appointment Of Mufti

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Snell vigorously attacked the Government policy on Palestine, declaring that English Colonial history provided no parallel to the record of aimless vacillation and contradictory devices in Palestine.

He did not blame Mr. MacDonald who had close knowledge of the problem and keen sympathy for the races involved. He advocated firstly the restoration of order, and secondly that the Government should make it understood that the Balfour Declaration would not be withdrawn.

WHY PARTITION?

Lord Samuel pointed out that it was the first debate on Palestine in the Lords since July, 1937. He said that the recommendation for partition was bad. All partition proposals ought to have been discredited at the outset. Lord Samuel said the strength of the Zionist movement was derived mainly from masses of Jews in Poland, Rumania and the United States, remote from the scene, without intimate knowledge of the circumstances in Palestine. They had not seen the obstacles and were impatient, when anyone said that the obstacles were real and suggested means for overcoming them. The most important fact was that the Arab National Movesome one else would have been."

MYTH OF ARAB BRUTALITY.

I do not believe that brutal crimes are characteristic of Arab people. As the High Commissioner, I was responsible for the Mufti's appointment and looking back, I have no doubt that the appointment was right. I never knew the Mufti to refuse his cooperation in maintaining Law and Order. I feel that if the Mufti was not there to give leadership, some one else would have week."

A WORLD PROBLEM.

The Archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the proposed conference but regretted that it had not taken place earlier. "This is no mere Palestinian problem with which we are confronted, affect-Arabs. It is even more than in ing some 400,000 Jews or 900,000 1930 a world problem of unusual magnitude and urgency. It is plain that one of the main subjects, which must be dealt with at this Conference is that of Jewish immigration. If there is to be any success for this Conference, each of the parties must abate some of their extreme claims. But we must regard this question of immigration as for the present "sub-judice." None of them was wanting in full sympathy with the Arabs but, "at the present time our sympathy with the Jews must be stronger and it must be the most profound."—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AND DELHI POLITICALS

NEW DELHI: Dec. 8.

Assembly Lobby talks indicate that Gandhiji will take up the question of the release of State prisoners confined in Delhi District Jail.—United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 8.

Strikes have ended in Northern France. Textile workers in Lille and metalworkers in Valenciennes are resuming work.—Reuter.

Tanganyika Still Nervous

MacDonald's Statement Leaves Colonies Issue Open

DARESSALAAM, Dec. 8.

Mr. MacDonald's statement in the Commons is considered to be a more definite indication of the Government's viewpoint than ever previously made.

It is generally felt, however, that the misgiving has not been entirely allayed as an unequivocal assurance is not yet forthcoming and it is thought it is still possible for the Government to agree to some accommodation to Germany, which might be detrimental to the inhabitants in Tanganyika. No guarantee is given that in future a transfer might not be considered.

There is considerable gratification that the viewpoints of settlers of all races and natives coincide with that of the British Government and that the wishes of the inhabitants have been given full weight.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES' TACTICAL MOVE

RAJKOT, Dec. 8.

THE "UNITED PRESS", UNDERSTANDS THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS FOR THE FORMATION OF A KATHIAWAR CHAMBER OF TALUKDARS, AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE KATHIAWAR PRINCES, WITH A VIEW TO FACE THE INCREASING AWAKENING AMONG THEIR SUBJECTS.

Details of the move as also the scope of activities of the proposed Chamber are not available. But it is believed that the move is being backed by a good number of Kathiawar Princes who are stated to be perturbed at the turn of events in recent weeks in several of the States.

The Agency authorities are stated to be at last applying the Princes Protection Act, 1934 entirely with certain modifications.

JAWAHAR ACCEPTS CHAIRMANSHIP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The "United Press" has been authorised by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to announce that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has accepted the chairmanship of the Industrial Planning Committee.

Special to "The Chronicle"

Mr. Pirow: "As far as I see there will be war".
British and Inspired Press: "Asfar as we see there will be no war".

Bardoloi Ministry Vindicated

No-Confidence Motion Defeated In Assam Assembly

SHILLONG: Dec. 8.

The no-confidence motion against the Bardoloi Ministry, which was formally taken up for decision this afternoon at 2 in the Assam Assembly was defeated by 54 votes to 50. One member remained neutral.

The first motion to be moved by Mr. Maqbul Hussein Choudhury against the whole Ministry, was voted upon after two and a-half hours' discussion. As this motion was defeated, the other four motions were not moved.

The House was thereafter adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

Twenty-one Republics To Stem Tide Of Aggression

LIMA, Dec. 8.

The eighth Pan-American Conference, opening here to-morrow is regarded as the most important meeting of the twenty-one American Republics ever held. Recent European political developments and attempts at economic penetration in the American Continent by European and Asiatic totalitarian States have greatly strengthened the desire for solidarity felt by the American States. An expression of this desire will be given by proposals, among others, for a League of American Nations, an Inter-American Code of Peace, an American Court of International Justice, and a declaration refusing recognition of conquered territory.

The Peace Code that is being considered includes a definition of an aggressor and procedure for applying sanctions. Added point to the discussion is given by President Roosevelt's recent proposal of a defence scheme, embracing Pan-American Republics and Canada.

Stalemate In Cotton Markets

Over 12 Million Bales: American Production

BUREAU REPORT REVEALS PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

BOMBAY: DEC. 8.

COTTON MARKETS ARE IN A STATE OF STALEMATE. NEW INCENTIVES HAVE BEEN LACKING TO LIFT UP COTTON PRICES. IN THE MEANWHILE THE FUTURE FARM POLICY OF THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION AND THE RESULT OF THE REFERENDUM OF THE FARMERS ARE BEING AWAITED BY COTTON TRADE CIRCLES.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued its last Cotton Crop Report of the season 1938. The Bureau Report aroused little interest in the Cotton Markets, as the idea of the probable crop had been built up long ago. As the indicated production did not vary much from the general expectation, prices were, more or less, slightly lower.

DETAILS OF ESTIMATES

The total production as on 1st Dec. has been estimated at 12,008,000 bales, which shows a decrease of 1,29,000 bales over the last month's forecast. Yield per acre has been computed at 226.8 lbs. as against 219.7 lbs. of last month and a record yield of 266.9 lbs. during the last season. The revised area for harvest has been given at 25,34,600 acres as against 26,90,400 acres as on 1st July. Ginnings prior to 1st Dec. have been returned at 11,233,000 bales in comparison with 16,178,000 bales during the corresponding period of the last season.

MARKETS FEATURELESS

Cotton markets were inactive and fluctuations were small.

On the New York Cotton Exchange, the March position reopened 2 points higher at 8.29 owing to the report being considered slightly bullish, but afterwards due to selling pressure, the rate receded to 8.24.

The Liverpool market was quiet with the January option being quoted 4.66 after moving upto 4.69 +4.

On the local Cotton Market prices for Broach April-May moved around Rs. 156-10 before the receipt of the official estimate; but the rate after temporarily improving to Rs. 157-2 on a lesser estimate, eased off to Rs. 156 on selling by Commission Houses due to lower New York advices. The rate finally finished at Rs. 156-4 at 11 p.m.

STOP PRESS

PIROW PATS CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Pirow, who returns to South Africa to-morrow by sea, emphatically denied in an exclusive interview with Reuter that he ever had a Colonial mission, either officially or privately. Regarding the international situation, Mr. Pirow said that he was leaving Europe with a feeling of almost qualified anxiety. One gleam of hope was the fact that Mr. Chamberlain would spare no effort to secure a lasting basis for peace. A gesture should now come from one or more of the other parties to the Munich agreement.

Mr. Pirow and his wife lunched with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace to-day.—Reuter.

Fate Of Amendments To Income-Tax Bill

AGREED AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 4 PASSED

Bhulabhai Explains Why Congress Accepted Grigg's Offer

The Assembly threw out on Thursday all other amendments to Clause 4 of the Income-tax Bill, except the one agreed upon at the Conference between the Finance Member and the Party Leaders which it accepted.

AGREED AMENDMENT PASSED

The agreed amendment reads:—

"PROVIDED FURTHER THAT IN THE CASE OF A PERSON NOT ORDINARILY RESIDENT IN BRITISH INDIA, INCOME PROFITS AND GAINS WHICH ACCRUE OR ARISE TO HIM WITHOUT BRITISH INDIA, SHALL NOT BE SO INCLUDED, UNLESS THEY ARE DERIVED FROM A BUSINESS CONTROLLED IN OR A PROFESSION OR VOCATION SET UP IN INDIA, OR UNLESS THEY ARE BROUGHT INTO OR RECEIVED IN BRITISH INDIA BY HIM DURING SUCH YEAR."

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The Assembly took up Clause 4 of the Income-tax Bill to-day and almost immediately divided and threw out an amendment for its deletion moved by Mr. B. Das on the first day of the debate and then postponed from that day pending negotiations for an agreement.

Before the division was called Mr. B. J. Desai stated, on behalf of himself and Mr. Jinnah, that in view of the agreement arrived at, they would not press the motion.

Mr. Aney pointed out that it was for the House to decide whether the motion should be pressed to a division or not.

When the amendment was put the Congress Nationalists challenged a division, which resulted in 51 voting against the motion and 10 for it. The Congress Nationalists and Mr. Bajoria and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, among unattached members, voted for the amendment, while the Congress Party and the European Group and some members of the Muslim League remained neutral.

NATIONALISTS ATTACK.

The Congress Nationalists then delivered their attack on the accrual basis of taxation embodied in the Clause, Mr. M S Aney, the leader of the Party, moving an amendment to provide that tax shall only be levied on sums brought into or received by the assessee in British India. On this issue, said Mr. Aney, he knew he was fighting a lone battle.

When the clause was first taken up, both Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Jinnah declared themselves against the accrual basis embodied in the clause, as well as against the discrimination, which it introduced between Indians and Europeans.

Mr. Aney proceeded to declare that the right of taxation was not an unqualified right: it arose out of certain obligations which the State must fulfil. In this case, how far had the Government of India rendered assistance to Indian traders abroad? Nothing at all, he asserted. And, he continued, it was the failure not only to help Indian traders but to protect them against invidious and discriminatory treatment in the Dominions that the Congress Party had again and again denounced. And had the House before it any data regarding the number of Indians trading abroad, the volume of their trade and the amount of tax that the new basis was expected to bring? Without such data, how was the House to arrive at a proper estimate of the

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Hitler To Go Ahead Of Munich

Conference Of Nazi And Fascist Leaders To Meet To-day

PARIS: Dec. 8.

Madame Tabouis writing in "L' Oerivre" says that it is believed in Berlin that Herr Hitler has convened for December 9 and December 10 an important Conference at Munich to discuss the continuation of the Munich policy and the aims of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Among those attending will be Field-Marshal Goering, Herr Hummler, Dr. Goebbels, Herr Von Ribbentrop, Herr Branschitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Herr Keitle, Chief of the Supreme Army Command, as also Sgr. Ittolics, Italian Ambassador and technical experts.

Madame Tubouis forecasts that Herr Von Ribbentrop will shortly see Count Ciano and afterwards Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini will meet secretly at Vienna.

The Havas Agency's Rome correspondent says that lively interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles by a meeting between Herr Von MacKensen, German Ambassador in Rome, and Count Ciano and adds that it is considered in Rome that the Reich has doubtless given moral support to Italy, whose attitude at the time of the Anschluss and the Czechoslovakian crisis was useful to Germany.—Reuter.

Travancore Cr. L. Amendment

TRAVANCORE, Dec. 8.

H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore by a proclamation has, issued the Travancore Criminal Law Amendment Regulation which deals with control of voluntary organisations, offences outside State, forfeited publications and recovery of fines.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Dear Soli—Return at once Home to Bombay. Do not worry at all on any subject whatsoever. All your nearest and dearest relations and friends are anxious to greet you home—Jamshed and Mamma. 11121.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted A Young Gujarati Undergraduate knowing Books Salesmanship, Correspondence, Office Work. Apply own English Gujarati Handwriting stating salary expected Box No. 11119, "Bombay Chronicle."

A fair looking young man (Mysorean) desires to join a Hindi Talkie Production concern (at Bombay or Poona only) along with several High class scenarios of highly interesting and well thought out plot, fully equipped with dialogues in Hindi. Please correspond with Box No. 11117, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted. A graduate lady teacher with high educational qualifications for a Girls' High School in Bombay. Apply before 17th December, with full particulars, stating minimum salary to Box No. 11112, "Bombay Chronicle."

95. PAYING GUESTS

Paying Guest Wanted in Deccani Brahmin family at Girgaon. Sick or invalids also admitted. Apply Box No. 11115, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing Auto Suggestion etc. by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp Prof. Rudra, 1005, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10969)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents in different Provinces in India for sale of our Chrome Leather. Only bona-fide merchants having previous experience in this line and willing to furnish substantial security need apply to: The Superintendent, Dayalbagh Tanneries, Dayalbagh, Agra. (11118).

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans on interest advanced on stock of any kind of shops, restaurants, cinemas, &c., &c. Apply Box No. 11110, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MISTRY ABDUL GAFOOR KHODABUX has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of leasehold tenure, situate at the junction of Memonwada Road and Pydhownie Road and being Plot No. 28 of the Sydenham Road Estate of the Bombay Municipality without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 279 (two hundred and seventy-nine) square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2154-2155, Street Nos. 62-64-66-72 and 334 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4/1294 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Memonwada Road on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Peerbhoy Fancy on or towards the North by the land belonging to Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South by the Pydhownie Road.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1938.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10075.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VASSONJI BABOOL, of Bombay Khoja Musalman inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 5, Military Square, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3144 and Cadastral Survey No. 1673 of the Mandvi Division together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2954 and Street Nos. 23-25, 27-29 and 31-33 all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Tantanpura Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by Sweepers passage on or towards the West by the said Tantanpura Street, on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by a Sweepers passage.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1938.

KHATKHATAY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10067.

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT

No. 7898-B.
General Department
Bombay Castle, 30th November. 1938.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from heads of Ayurvedic and Unani teaching institutions for recurring and non-recurring grants-in-aid from Government. The applications which should be in English, should supply the following information and should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, Secretariat, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 15th January 1939:—

(1) Name of the school or college and its address.
(2) Date of foundation.
(3) Details of the financial resources of the institution and its financial position in general.
(4) Duration of the course or study followed by the institution, with full details of study for each year.
(5) Name of the examining body to which the institution is affiliated.
(6) Whether anatomy and physiology are taught and if so whether facilities for dissection exist.
(7) Whether there is a hospital attached and if so the number of beds provided.
(8) Whether there is a dispensary attached to the institution and if so the number of patients visiting the dispensary per day.
(9) Whether there is a pharmacy.
(10) The number of students in each year of the course.
(11) The preliminary qualifications in general education required of students wishing to join the institution.
(12) The facilities provided by the institution for the teaching of medicine, surgery and midwifery clinically.
(13) The names of the members of the teaching staff with their qualifications.

(10019)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to licensed dealers in Superior (Foreign) and Inferior (Country) Tobacco in the Town and Island of Bombay that:

(A)—those, whose licenses expire on 31st December 1938 and who are desirous of renewing such licenses, should:

(1)—forward or hand over their applications for renewal on or before 30th December 1938 to the Supervisor, Tobacco Department, at the Old Custom House, Bombay; with the copy of their license;

(2)—obtain challans in duplicate from the office of the Supervisor, Tobacco Department, pay the fees for renewal of their license into the Excise Treasury of the Chief Account Officer in the Old Custom House, Bombay, on or before the 30th December 1938, produce the receipted challan obtained from the Chief Account Officer before the Supervisor, Tobacco Department, who will then deliver the license;

(B)—all applications for renewal should be on printed forms obtainable from the pass note writer at the Tobacco Warehouse, Custom House Road, or at the Old Custom House;

(C)—applicaions for renewals after 30th December 1938 will be liable to summary rejection and the license held to have lapsed to Government;

(D)—licensees not applying for renewals of their licenses on or before 30th December 1938 and continuing their tobacco business without a valid license after 31st December 1938 render themselves liable to be dealt with under the Tobacco Act.

NOTE:—

The office of the Supervisor, Tobacco Department is NOT in the Government Bonded Tobacco Warehouse, but is on the 2nd floor of the Old Custom House, Bombay. The offices of the Supervisor, Tobacco Department, Superintendent of Excise, in charge, Tobacco Department, Bombay, and the Chief Account Officer of Excise, Bombay, are all located in the same building, viz., the Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. T. SORELY,
Collector of Bombay.

8th December, 1938
Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
(10078)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1908 of 1938.

MESSRS. ROOPCHAND KASTOORCHAND & CO., a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act and carrying on business in partnership at New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, who carried on business at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1.) SUSHILABAI, widow of Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar, (2.) PRAKASH DHONDJI KHANOLKAR, (3.) PRABHAKAR DHONDJI KHANOLKAR, (4.) PRANNATH DHONDJI KHANOLKAR, (5.) PRAMILATA DHONDJI KHANOLKAR and (6) PREMA DHONDJI KHANOLKAR, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Santa Cruz in the Bombay Suburban District defendants 3 to 6 being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem the abovenamed Prakash Dhondji Khanolkar the 2nd defendant herein ..... Defendants.

To

All the creditors of the deceased Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar, who carried on business of the Pioneer Medical Supply Co., of which he was the sole proprietor.

Notice Under O.I.r. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell on the 17th day of November, 1938, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against the abovenamed Defendants on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the deceased Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the said deceased Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That the Defendants may be decreed and ordered to discover the estate of the said Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar come to their hands.
(c) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary enquiries may be made, orders passed, directions given and accounts taken.
(d) That the Defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs out of the assets of the said deceased in their hands the said sum of Rs. 2,095-0-0 and further interest on Rs. 2,000 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 17th day of November 1938 till judgment and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said Dhondji Vithal Khanolkar with all necessary powers under Order 40, Rule 1, of the Civil Procedure Code.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants may be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of the estate of the said deceased.
(g) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for.

and

(h) For such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require, and that the 18th day of January, 1939, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

MESSRS KAMDAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
10071

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI RANCHHORDAS and DWARKADAS KARSONDAS have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80, Espalanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land admeasuring approximately 500 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same a little less or more (and forming a portion of a large piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 1580 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 524, 524 and 524 and New Nos. B1|2560 A2560 and 1Ba|2560, Old Survey Nos. 549, 549 and 549, New Survey Nos. 1Aa|7751 and 1Aa|7750 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 137 of Girgaon Division together with the tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 993 (2) 993(3) 994 and 995 (1) and Street Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 18A and which portion is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 524, 524 and 524, New Nos. B1|2560 A 2560 and 1BA|2560, Old Survey Nos. 549, 549 and 549 and New Survey Nos. 1Aa|7751 and 1Aa|7750 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 137 of Girgaon Division assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 993(4) and Street Nos. 20C all which premises are situate in the Nikadwari Oart the Breach Candy Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the Nikadwari Lane, on or towards the West by the property of the Vendors and on or towards the South by the Nikadwari Lane and on or towards the North by the Property of Vallabhdas Kanji.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1938.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
10076.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. YESHWANT WAMAN PATIL, of Bombay Somvanshi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu inhabitant has contracted with our client to sell to him his immovable property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand, whatsoever into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41 A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed, without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North and South sides of Cow Lane and Borbhat Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 679-679, New Nos. 3056, 3066, Old Survey Nos. 516, 516 New Survey Nos. 7710, 7710, Cadastral Survey No. 211 of Girgaum Division and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 724, Old Street No. 18 and New Street No. 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Abaji, on or towards the West by the property of Moroba Ramkrishna and on or towards the North and South by the passages known as Cow Lane and Borbhat Lane.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1938.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Purchaser's Attorneys
10074.

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts on a salary mentioned against each:—

1. ASSISTANT MECHANICAL and Boring Engineer: Rs. 200|25—2|300.
2. BORING OPERATOR: Rs. 100|-
3. FOREMAN, Rs. 75|10—3|100

2. The applicants should state clearly their qualifications, experience, age and native place.

3. The selected candidate will be appointed on the minimum of the grade and will be eligible for confirmation in service only on his work being found satisfactory.

4. The applications, accompanied with testimonials, should reach the Undersigned before 31st December, 1938.

M. T. ADALJA.
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
10066.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S NOTIFICATION

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 781 OF 1933

(1) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL, and (2) JASUMATIBAI, wife of Dossabhai Maganlal .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) CHARANDAS VISSONJI, and (2) RANCHHORDAS VISSONJI .. Defendants.

WHEREAS, I, The Sheriff of Bombay, have adjourned the sale of the right, title and interest of the defendants in the following properties, viz.,

FIRSTLY.—The property firstly described in the Proclamation, dated 1st November, 1938 and situate at Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road, admeasuring about 2929 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 884 of Girgaum Division to Saturday, 10th December, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SECONDLY.—The property secondly described in the said Proclamation and situate at Sattad or Dongri Cooly Street, near the Musjid Bunder Bridge, admeasuring about 299 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 910 of Mandvi Division to MONDAY, 12th December, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

THIRDLY.—The property thirdly described in the said Proclamation and situate at D'Souza Street and Chakla Cross Lane, admeasuring about 283 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 414 of Mandvi Division to TUESDAY, 13th December, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

BE IT KNOWN THAT I, THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, will hold the adjourned sale of the right, title and interest of the defendants in the said properties firstly, secondly and thirdly described at the respective premises on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1938, MONDAY, the 12th December, 1938 and TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1938, respectively, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Dated this 8th day of December, 1938.

M. I. ROWJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
10070.

Auction Sales

TO COLLECTORS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS

A valuable collection of Old Chinese Porcelain, Wood Carvings, Carved Ivory, Precious Jade, Agate and Crystals, Rhinoceros horn figures, Boxwood and Fuchoo Lacquered ware, Camphorwood trunks and many other objects of art will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th and THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1938 at 3-30 p.m. each day at 123, Medows Street, Bombay.

On view.
On the 12th and 13th instant from 10-30 a.m., to 6-30 p.m.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,

INIMITABLE SHOW from INIMITABLE STARS!
New Theatres'
MAMMOTH MUSICAL—
THE STREET SINGER
—:STARRING:—
SAIGAL & KANAN
AT THEIR BEST
Direction: P. MAZUMDAR
Music: BORAL
THE MINERVA
THIRD THRILLING WEEK!!!
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

ONLY 3 MORE DAYS!
of the present programme
AT
THE EXCELSIOR
TWO SHOWS DAILY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN. DEC. 11th AT
3-30 & 6-30 P.M.
The show of the century
MARCUS FOLLIES OF 1938
MARCUS FOLLIES OF 1938
HURRY & BOOK
3rd and Last Programme
FOR FEW DAYS ONLY
Commencing
MON., DEC. 12th
LA VIE PAREE
(By arrangement with Western India Theatres Ltd.)

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:——:DADAR
LAST DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"SLAVE SHIP"
Twentieth Century-Fox Picture
TO-MORROW:—
THE MAN WHO WROTE—
"IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT"
Panics the world with another Great Hit!
ERROL FLYNN
"THE PERFECT SPECIMEN"

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN IT
AND YOU WILL HEAR
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
IS THE MOST ORIGINAL & ENTERTAINING PICTURE OF 1938!
SEE IT TO-DAY
TO ENJOY THE BEST in—
—COMEDY —MUSIC —GLAMOUR —DRAMA—
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
STARRING:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinees at 2-15 p.m. on Sat. and Sunday.

NOTE THAT DATE PLEASE
DECR. 17 1938
THAT'S
17th
OF COURSE!
BOMBAY TALKIES'—
BHABI
STARRING:
RENUKA DEVI
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA — MAYADEVI — M. NAZIR — P. F. PITHAWALA — GYAN CHANDRA — RAMA SHUKUL — V. H. DESAI
ROXY
DEVI FILM PRESENTS—
KANARESE TALKIE:
BHAKTA PURANDARDAS
Featuring: TRIPURAMA, etc.
at PLAZA
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
On SUNDAY, 11th.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

Special December (1938) Annual

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INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY
By "Bankey Behari."
KEMAL ATATURK
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Besides these original articles, the "Indian Review" contains the cream of the World's literature in its various sections, a critical 'resume' of Indian and Foreign Affairs, reviews of latest Indian and foreign publications and notes on Indian States and Overseas Indians.

Single Copy, Re. One (Two Shillings).
Annual Subscription:
Indian: Rs. 5 (Five). Foreign: 12sh.

But this Number is given FREE to those who remit Rupees Five and enrol themselves as subscribers for 1939 from January. But purchasers of this Annual for Rupee One can enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the Year 1939 by remitting an additional sum of Rs. 4 only.

Sold at all Railway Stalls throughout India.

G. A. NATESAN & Co., Publishers, S. T., Madras.

Final L.C.P.S. Results

76 Out Of 244 Declared Successful: 31 Per Cent. Passes

Out of 244 students who appeared at the Final L. C. P. S. Examination held in November 1938, the following 76 have passed:—

W. R. Ambekar, Kamal Raghunath Athavle, G. K. Atre, M. H. Bakshi, B. D. Bali, Shanta Benjamin Bamnolkar, D. R. Barde, G. D. Bhagat, R. K. Bhandari, G. R. Bodiwalla, M. N. Dave, V. J. R. Fernandes, W. V. S. Fredericks, K. K. Ghanekar, G. F. Girotra, Kamal Damodar Gokhale, K. P. Golwalkar, C. L. Gopalani, S. Goswami, D. Y. Gupte, L. P. Gurnaney, R. B. Inamdar, G. N. Joshi, J. G. Kapurani, V. S. Koppal, L. M. Kulkarni, M. R. Kulkarni, S. M. Kulkarni, K. L. Kumthekar, C. M. Lala, P. C. Laul, M. D. Lele, L. V. Mahajan, S. D. Malurkar, B. V. Mehta, B. S. Mehta, Piroja Eunchershaw Mehta, A. M. H. R. Memon, P. T. Mirani, Savitri Narainda Mirchandani, R. T. Motwani, M. A. Nadkarni, L. V. A. Narayanan, S. Natesan, S. S. Panade, C. C. Parikh, H. D. Patel, J. D. Patil, G. S. Patwardhan, V. L. Patwardhan, V. V. Phadnis, V. V. Pimpalkhare, B. N. Ramchandani, V. G. Rashingkar, M. S. Sankholkar, Vatsala Anand Satralker, C. P. Shah, D. M. Shah, K. K. Shah, Chandra Narayan Shenolikar, A. B. Shirgur, D. T. Simant, V. V. Teggimani, N. K. Telang, Sarojini Gopalrao Tendle, M. K. Thacker, Kishni Assudomal Thadhani, H. J. Thakur, L. D. Thorat, V. G. Tilve, H. D. Tripathi, J. M. Trivedi, K. D. Udgaonkar, S. S. Vaidya, D. A. Vinekar, Ganga Bhawanishanker Wagh.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

Ramachandra Shivram Kadam, a cyclist, was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 150 (cash Rs. 50) by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, today on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It was stated that the accused was proceeding on his cycle last night along the Gamdevi Road towards Nana's Chowk on the wrong side, and knocked down a boy aged eight years. After knocking down, it was stated that he was cycling away without taking any notice of the accident. He was stopped by the public.

The boy was admitted into B. J. Hospital for treatment.

Complaint Of Perjury Quashed

The complaint of perjury filed against Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was quashed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court in appeal.

The case arose out of the prosecution of one Fram Balsara for alleged defamation in respect of certain articles published in the "Kom Sevak" weekly of which the appellant was the editor.

In that case which was heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the complainant, Pestonji Phirozshah Kapadia (who is the respondent in the present appeal), called the appellant to give evidence on his behalf. In the course of his evidence, the appellant produced a bundle in court and said that it contained articles contributed by Balsara. The trial, however, ended in the acquittal of Balsara.

Subsequently, the complainant applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to prosecute the appellant for perjury in respect of his evidence in the case.

In allowing the appeal, their lordships observed that the appellant had played a clever trick on the respondent, but the evidence that he gave could not sustain the charge of perjury. The bundle produced in court did not contain the articles by Balsara in respect of which defamation was alleged, but it did contain other articles written by him.

The appellant, therefore, did not lie when he said in his evidence that the articles were written by Balsara.

Their lordships, therefore, quashed the complaint filed by the Magistrate.

Accidental Death Verdict

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death to-day at the inquest on Dukhi Shioraj (45) cooly, who was knocked down by a G. I. P. Railway train near Sion station, while trespassing on the railway tracks on Tuesday.

On an application made before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Magistrate, Dadar, Court in the case in which Mr. Kenneth Blewitt stood charged with misappropriating certain goods, at the instance of Mrs. Winifred McQuillan, was marked compounded.

CUTTACK.—Enthusiastic response has been received from almost all districts of British Orissa to send batches of Satyagrahis into Dhenkanal State following the lead of Mr. Nabakrishna Chaudhary in offering Satyagraha. Hundreds of Satyagrahis from Sambalpur under the leadership of Mr. Laxminarayan Misra and also from Puri district and the interiors of the Cuttack Districts are arriving.

NADKARNI TO ACT FOR COMMISSIONER

Mr. D. V. Nadkarni who has been appointed Acting Municipal Commissioner pending the arrival of Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., from Sind, joined Municipal service as a clerk in 1907.

He has undergone thorough training in the Municipal Secretary office in different depart-

ments, such as Standing Committee, Special Committee and the Municipal Corporation.

Owing to his extensive knowledge of municipal procedure he has been very helpful to various Mayors.

In 1934 he was made Secretary and in September last he was appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13.50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

DAVIDSON AND MITCHELL JAILED

End Of Investors' Bureau "Cause Celebre"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The curtain was rung down today on what is known as the Investors Bureau Case No. 2 when the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell, partners of the Bureau, to six months and to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 on each charge.

The accused were found guilty on three counts and on each count they were awarded the sentences stated above. The substantive sentences are to run concurrently.

The Magistate agreed with the Police Prosecutor's plea that a deterrent sentence was necessary in the case to save the investing public but having regard to the fact that the accused were exposed to two prosecutions and that they had been in custody as under-trial prisoners for several months, he was disposed to take a less harsh view regarding the sentence.

Five Previous Convictions

The second accused had five previous convictions in London, one of them being for theft of valuable securities.

The Magistrate expressed his appreciation of the able manner in which Mr. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the case for the Crown. He also commended the promptness shown by Rao Saheb Dere, Inspector of Police, in getting the accused arrested in foreign countries. Sergeant Gibbs, who investigated the case, he said, also deserved praise for the industry shown in getting the case ready for presenting it before the Court.

The Investors' Bureau was in the Bombay Mutual Buildings and during its short career, had been doing business to the tune of 25 lakhs of rupees.

The office, according to the prosecution, was elaborately furnished with luxurious cushion chairs, etc.

The first accused, according to the prosecution, came to Bombay in 1925 and was employed for some time as a bandsman in Cornaglia's. The second accused, it appears, was employed in a share broker's office in London. The police alleged that he went under different aliases in London and had come to the notice of the London police on several occasions.

The accused were found guilty with having entered into a conspiracy as partners of the Investors' Advisory Bureau in pursuance of which conspiracy they misappropriated Rs. 59,775 belonging to the clients of the Bureau given as share moneys for Ambadi Rubbers Ltd. and with abetment.

Ends Weakness & Depression

BUILDS HEALTH & STRENGTH

Expectant mothers, no longer need you fear weakness and depression in the final months, for science has produced a tonic which will banish those nerve-racking days of nausea. And you owe it to yourself to take a good tonic, now, for after the birth you need extra strength.

Take Alembic's HEMODRAKSOMALT which fortifies the entire system. Enriches the blood—the most important aid to better health. Creates a healthy appetite, aids digestion, and restores sound vitality in abundance. Why? Because Hemodraksomalt contains haemoglobin, the juice of choicest grapes, malt extract, and tonic ingredients to fortify the entire system generally. It is delicious to take and wonderful in its results. Start it, to-day.

From Stores and Chemists everywhere

Alembic

HEMODRAKSOMALT

ALEMBIC—THE MARK OF PURITY IN MEDICINE

QUALITY • PRECISION • FINISH

The Standard of every Humber

Every Beeston-Humber cycle has to pass the most rigid tests. Quality of materials, workmanship of the utmost precision, a finish that defies the elements have set a standard of cycle perfection that is unapproached. The Duplex front fork is an exclusive feature—it ensures extra strength and resiliency.

Agents:
V. B. KUSUMGAR & Co., Ltd.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEESTON HUMBER

GUARANTEED FOR EVER

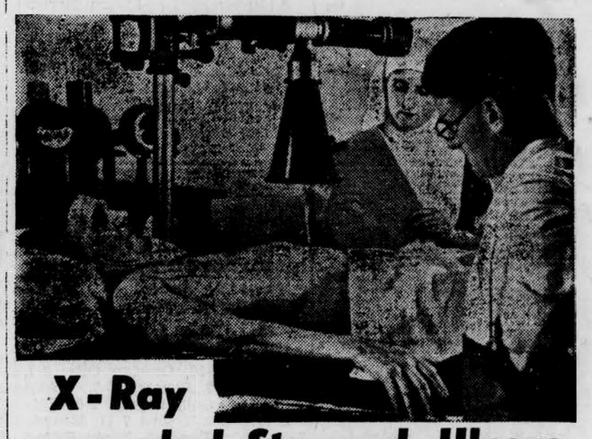
FOR
VIM, VIGOUR AND VITALITY
•
ELECTRIC BELT

REJUVENATES YOU WHILE SLEEPING

Particulars Free from:—

BOMBAY 1. HERING & KENT, Opposite Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road.
2. BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC, Kothari Mansion, Opposite G.P.O.
CALCUTTA. K. R. LYNCH & CO., 113, Chitranjan Avenue.
MADRAS. PREMIER PRODUCT CO., Vepery.
AHMEDABAD. CHANDULAL PREM CHAND, 3 Gates.
AMRITSAR. STENO HOUSE AGENCY.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Bombay Seva Sadan Society was held on Wednesday evening at Malabari Memorial Hall. Mr. S. S. Patkar (second from left), presided.



X-Ray revealed Stomach Ulcers

But this sufferer escaped operation

Almost as difficult to bear as the pain itself is the dread that a badly disordered stomach may lead to the operating table. Even when matters are as serious as that, there is encouragement for the sufferer in the fact that Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has often not only removed the fear of operation but has rendered operation unneccessary. Here is a typical case.

'A marvellous cure'

"I have been under treatment for five years with severe stomach trouble and found myself getting worse, till I went to Hospital for examination and X-ray, and then found that I was suffering from chronic ulcers. I refused to go for an operation on account of my age, 62.

"A friend asked me if I had ever tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I said I had tried everything but could not get any relief. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder was about my last hope, but I have only had four bottles and I think it a marvellous cure, I feel like a new man since taking it. I should think it one of the best medicines in the world for its purpose."

E.L.R.

Look for the signature

Alex. G. Maclean

Unless you get the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder you may be disappointed. You are always safe if you see the signature "Alex. G. Maclean" on the bottle and carton. It is never sold loose. All Chemists and Stores sell it in Powder or Tablet form.

Stop your Stomach Pain with Maclean Brand Stomach Powder

Stomach discomfort may be trivial now, but unless the cause is removed it may extend its poisonous action and lead to chronic suffering. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder quickly brings relief. It gently removes impurities, relieves pressure, attacks and neutralises harmful acid, protects the stomach lining, and restores normal digestive action.

Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

772

Beauty for the Asking!

No woman these days need be labelled "plain." If she is it really means she's neglectful. Not only are clothes and hair styles more attractive to-day then ever they've been but women have at their command the accumulated experience of centuries in the art of being beautiful. Moreover most of the most effective aids to beauty are also the simplest and least expensive. Here are three of them.

FOR A LOVELY COMPLEXION.—Every woman can have a clear, lovely complexion if only she will assist Nature to carry out her own daily beauty treatment. Nature provides a succession of surfaces to your skin which she intended to be continually replacing each other as the outer one got worn and blemished. To achieve a perfect complexion assist Nature's process by applying a little pure Mercolized Wax to the face each night. The Mercolized Wax, which contains no animal fat, absorbs the dry, flaky cuticle and reveals the lighter lovelier skin beneath.

RECIPE FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Half the secret of an abundance of lovely, gleaming hair is in the shampoo you use. Above all avoid harsh chemicals which make the hair brittle and destroy the natural oils which make the hair rich and lustrous. The ideal shampoo is made very simply from ordinary Stallax granules dissolved in warm water. Simply dissolve a teaspoonful of Stallax granules in a cupful of hot water and apply to the scalp in the usual way.

TO REMOVE UNWANTED HAIR.—No woman need endure the embarrassment of an ugly growth of superfluous hair. There is a safe, simple and certain way of removing this disfigurement quickly and permanently. All you need is some pure powdered Pheminol. Mix the Pheminol to a paste with cold water and apply it to the offending hair. As the paste dries the hair shrivels away leaving the skin clear, smooth and unharmed. Pheminol also has the effect of retarding the future growth of the hair.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

RHEUMATIC PAINS GONE IN 2 DAYS

From England there comes a story that will cheer every rheumatic sufferer in the country. Mrs. A. Salt had been in the grip of rheumatism for years. She spent large sums of money vainly in an effort to stop the pain and misery. Then she bought a supply of Fynnon Salt. Now let her own words tell you the result.

"I have been taking your Fynnon Salt. I had pains in my hip and have spent hundreds of pounds at Spas and Doctors and have not received any good. After two days the bad pain stopped and I can walk again."

Why does Fynnon Salt relieve Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc., even when the other remedies fail? The reason is simple. Fynnon Salt is *nature's own remedy*. Fynnon Salt consists of curative mineral salts like those found in the waters at world-famous spas. When you put a dose of Fynnon Salt into water you have the equivalent medicinal value of three glasses of actual spa waters. That is why it is so effective in driving Rheumatism out of the system. Get a bottle to-day from any chemist, store or bazaar. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 603

Distributors: Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta.

DIABETICS! "DIAMELIN," the latest discovery supersedes everything. Normalises Specific Gravity, eradicates Sugar. Get FREE Booklet quick! Try Dispenses with FASTING, INJECTIONS, DIETING! DIAMELIN

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

Third Day Of Christmas Meeting

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Races At Mahalaxmi

Nine events are drawn up for the Third Day of the Bombay Christmas Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on Saturday, December 10.

The chief event of the afternoon will be the Mentmore Handicap (Distance 1-1/4 Mile) for Class I Horses.

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running:—

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE GULF PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys & Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra

Mun Mohan 9-2, Sayid 8-13, King Solomon 8-7, Attaf Beg 8-7, Mas'ud Farhan 8-7, Dalli al Iraq 8-7, Musa'id al Khair 8-7, Ayad 8-7, Hashim 8-0, Nafa al Zaman 8-0, Chhyad 8-0, Aaron 8-0, Pretty Prince 8-0, Nasum al Iraq 8-0, Sultan Pasha 8-0, Jehangir 8-0, Malta 8-0, Gaurishanker 8-0, Romantic Prince 8-0 and Amnavar 8-0.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE GULF PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs

Hilal Beg 9-2, Salute 9-2, Jalmood 8-13, Saif al Saud 8-7, Jabbar 8-7, Regent 8-7, Sparrow Hawk 8-7, Star of Kashmir 8-7, Falal al Sharq 8-7, Nafa Beg 8-7, Muwafak 8-7, Prince Hishan 8-7, John Wilkes 8-0, Golden Cap 8-0, Transvaal 8-0, Nutchdat Beg 8-0, Shapoor 8-0, Dahman Suri 8-0 and Nazar 8-0.

★ ★

Third Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Husn Ara 9-6, Boat Drill 8-9, Fanciful 8-4, Blue Tinsel 8-4, Osman Pasha 8-0, Vallena 7-11, Lovedale 7-11, Rose Apple 7-11, Philomela 7-9, Bright Lad 7-9, Guindy Park 7-7, Miss O. K. 7-7 and Vigilant 7-4.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Heat Wave 9-0, Gay Lady 8-10, Dunmore 8-10, Grecian Orb 8-7, Carrana 8-7, Braces 8-6, Spilt Wine 8-4, Gold Gainer 8-0, Rotten Row 8-0, Tomtit 7-11, Menado 7-11, Baby Boy 7-9, Tippu Sultan 7-11 and Falkland 7-7.

★ ★

Fifth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Toholla 9-2, Starlight 8-9, Aziza 8-9, Ajwad 8-9, Yanoos 8-9, Gay Life 7-10, Saif al Nusser 8-7, Sukab 8-4, Amin al Iraq 8-2, Cherry Bin 8-0, Gold Mine 8-0, Her Highness 7-9, Wafi Hamid 7-7 and Dhiyab 7-7.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 1,800; third Rs. 900.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Tall Story 9-0, Goudea 8-11, Cash Book 8-11, Irongrey 8-7, Jinkey Road 7-13, Gay Talkie 8-4 and Bekorah 7-13.

Seventh Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sundown 9-2, Tobralco 9-0, Pursuivant 9-0, Anita 8-11, Pall Mall 8-9, Mark You 8-9, Satyr 8-8, None So Gay 8-8, Mount Dil 8-0, Galumph II 7-12, Little Town 7-12, Pompom 7-9 and Optimist 7-7.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Shivaji the Great 9-0, His Lordship 9-0, Heritage II 8-7, Inflation 8-9, Carioca 8-0, Dignitary 8-5, Dark Fellow 8-2, Cotys 8-0, Talk 7-13, Oceanus 7-12, Motky 7-12 and Rivalli 7-10.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Firpo 9-4, Karam Allah 8-13, Royal Rival 8-11, Nassirwan 8-11, Al Muqbil 8-10, Legion 8-10, Al Hamil 8-8, Jahan Ara 8-5, Fiery Face 8-0, Taj al Nusser 7-13, Buknar 7-12, Sadran Manfi 7-11, Motilal 7-10, and Nur Jehan 7-8.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Gay Talkie, Shipstall And Inflation Are In Great Fettle

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted through the week.

GAY TALKIE (Rook and HERITAGE II (Bell) were put over a sharp ten furlongs gallop on the tan. Former finished well in front. He has made notable improvement.

HIS LORDSHIP (Rook) had CABALIST (Bell) well beaten in a nice pace mile-and-a-quarter gallop. He is fit and well.

TALK (Meherji) shaped attractively in a half mile spurt.

DARK FELLOW (Whiteside) was always going too well for PRIENE (K. Hassan) in a brisk nine furlongs run. The former is a good type and training on.

MISTRAL (Selby) and DIGNITARY (Bullock) went a mile gallop together. Former was better, but can be made a lot fitter.

MY BILLY (Meekings) negotiated a mile in fine style. Can win when wanted.

INFLATION (Selby) held CARIOCA (Orme) in a rattling nine furlongs gallop. A smart display.

SHIPSTALL (Orme) had ROMNEY (Selby) beaten in a sharp run over nine furlongs. He is very well just now. Latter training on.

PRESSMAN (Orme) and JENKEE ROAD (R. Boy) were sent nine furlongs at a strong pace. both pleased.

MOTKY (Burn) was accompanied by HAUT MONDE (Bell) in a strong pace ten furlongs gallop. Former was easily the better. Latter is an improving sort.

HEAT WAVE (Burn) traversed seven furlongs on the tan very satisfactorily.

MARK YOU (Orme) had BLUE TENSEL (Selby) on the stretch for one mile. He has come on as the result of his last outing. The latter is an useful type.

ANITA (R. Boy) showed good speed for five furlongs. Must be soon seen to advantage.

ROSE APPLE (Burn) had the assistance of LOVEDALE (R. Boy) in a nice pace mile gallop. They shaped satisfactorily.

WAFI HAMID (Bhimrao) accounted for FIRPO (Burn) and FIERY FACE (Rook) in a mile run on the grass. The first named is in great heart just now.

AL HAMIL (M. Khan) covered nine furlongs at a rousing pace. Fit and well.

BAHAR NEEL (Rook) held DHIYAB (R. Boy) in a mile gallop.

KARAM ALLAH (Maxwell) moved freely and well over nine furlongs. Still retains his old ability as a galloper.

TAJ-AL-NUSSER (Evans) and NASSIRWAN (O'Neale) contested a brisk nine furlongs on the race track. Former was better.

KING OF DIAMONDS (Evans) was easily better than HER HIGHNESS (O'Neale) when the pair went over nine furlongs.

PRINCE HISHAN (Evans) gave a speedy display when holding a stable companion over the six. Keep an eye on this one.

ROMANTIC PRINCE (Evans) was impressive when beating two others in a smartly run six furlongs. A likely winner.

Note:—STARLIGHT, ROYAL RIVAL, GAUDEA and MUWAJAK.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

A.M. 8-0 A records.

NOON 12-0 Musical Mosaic.

P.M. 12-10 Ahmed Dilawer 12-30 For Women 12-45 Classists in Conference 1-5 Music 3-30 World products: Cotton and rice by B. M. Kapadia, 3-50 Music 3-55 Gujarati Literature 4-15 Sports Talk By Talyarkhan 6-0 Records 6-10 Vocal and Violin Solos 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-45 Alla Rakhha 8-0 Gujarati Poetry. By Murli Thakur 8-15 Radio Orchestra 8-25 Bai Azamhai of Kolhapur 8-50 Ten Minutes in Tarangs 9-15 Ahmed Dilawer 9-50 Behind the Gateway by A. MacRae 10-5 Frank Pickford: Piano Accordeon 10-15 Leo D'Souza: Tenor 10-25 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer 10-40 Primo Scala's Accordeon Band 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

P.M. 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

P.M. 6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I 6-30 Sham Kalyan on the Sarod 6-45 Ahmed Dilawer 7-0 Sweet Sarangi 7-15 Air Vocalist Light classical music 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 10-5 Bai Azambai of Kolhapur 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

A.M. 8-0 Recitations from Quran 8-15 Naat-i-Rasul 8-20 Naghma-i-Allahu 8-25 Banne Khan and Party 9-10 Ada Dehlvi 9-30 Rahamtullah 9-50 Gajrabai.

NOON 12-0 Your Favourites.

P.M. 1-0 From Listener in Hardwar 1-30 Hawaiian Music 2-15 Music 2-20 Civics Lesson by Mulla Wahidi 6-10 Rahmatullah 6-30 Banne Khan and Party 5-55 Delhi Radio Orchestra: Purbi 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 History in the Making (Hindustani) by Prof. M. Muieeb 8-15 Rahmatullah 8-30 Banne Khan Qawwal and Party 8-50 Gajrabai 9-0 Ada Dehlvi 9-50 B. S. Rawat 10-0 The Wise Use of Leisure. by S. Satyamurti 10-15 Banne Khan Qawwal and Party 10-30 Gajrabai 10-45 Ada Dehlvi

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

A.M. 8-0 to 8-25 As in Delhi I 8-25 Naats 8-50 to 9-30 As in Delhi I 9-30 Ghazals 9-50 to 10-0 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

Noon 12 to 2-35 p.m. as in Delhi I.

60.96 metres (4,900 kc/s).

P.M. 6-0 Gajrabai 6-25 Ada Dehlvi 6-45 Rahmatullah 7-0 Banne Khan and Party 7-20 Ada Dehlvi 7-40 Your Selections 8-0 History in Making 8-15 to 9-15 Indian Music 9-30 Light Symphony Orchestra 10-0 Wise Use of Leisure 10-15 Gladys Newington (Soprano) 10-30 Lawrence Burkhalter: A Violin Recital

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s).

A.M. 8-0 to 2-35 P.M. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s).

P.M. 6-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

VUC 370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

P.M. 12-30 Mikado Sullivan 1-30 Readings from Quran 1-45 Mahomed Tosher Ali: Islamic Songs 2-5 Islamic Records 5-0 For Children 6-0 Girls and Boys Come Out to Play 6-40 When the Sun Goes Down. Report 7-30 Air Players 8-30 Mrinal Kanti Ghose 9-0 Bhismadev Chatterjee. A thumri 9-45 Yanka Vijoy (Hindustani).

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

P.M. 12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

P.M. 5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s).

P.m. 2-0 It Might Interest You 2-5 Science in the Service of Man: 3 X-ray by Shrimati E. T. Rajeswari 2-20 Music 4-0 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Famous Men of Letters: Tiruvalluvar (Tamil) 4-20 Music: Dance by C.G.S. Ullianthope P. M. 5 Mohammad Aminuddin: Vocal. 5-30 A I R Carnatic Orchestra: Manohari. 5-35 Palayur K. Venkataramaiyer: Vocal. 6 Tamil Ditties from Filmland. 6-30 Men Please Switch Off. 7 Not to be Forgotten. 7-15 Our Villages: Village Water Supply, talk in Tamil, by the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan. 7-30 Some Compositions of Mine. 8 Thrina Kankanam. 8-30 Sangita Sastra Ratna K. Vasudevachariar. 9-15 December in Your Garden, talk by B. S. Nirody. 9-30 Rajanikala on flute by A I R Artist. 9-40 V. Srinivasa Rao: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc|s)

P.M. 2 to 2-30 as in Madras I.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

P. M. 5 to 6 as in Madras I. 6 Market rates and announcements. 6-5 Where Water is Bad, talk in Telugu. 6-15 Gajendra Moksham (Telugu). 6-30 to 9-30 as in Madras I. 9-30 Cesar Auguste Franck. 10-2 Interlude. 10-6 Coralie Taylor: Contralto. 10-22 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

P.M. 5-30 Instrumental interlude. 5-40 Recitation from Quran-i-Sharif. 5-55 Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal: Naatiya Qawwali. 6 Hour with villagers. 7 Programme for children. 7-5 News for Children. 7-15 Geet by Gulcharan Lal. 7-20 Kam ki Baten: Saware Uthna, talk for children. 7-27 Insaf, playlet for children. 7-55 Khyber Orchestra. 8 Bali. 8-20 Dilbar Raj: Guitar. 8-25 Hamidah Bano. 8-50 Kawwali by Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal. 9-45 Bali. 10-5 Hamidah Bano: Sweet and Sentimental Songs. 10-20 Mohammad Siddiq Qawwal: Qawwali. 10-35 Bali. 10-45 Hamidah Bano: Hindustani Geet and Dadra.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

P.M. 5 Orchestral interludes. 5-10 Noor Mohammad Qawwal of Multan. 5-30 Rasheeda Begam of Lahore. 5-50 Choral Song. 5-55 Ferozabai of Lahore. 6-15 Noor Mohammad Qawwal. 6-30 For Countryside. 7 Rasheeda Begam of Lahore. 7-10 Noor Mohammad Qawwal. 7-30 Sarangi recital by Haidar Bakhsh. 7-35 Feroz Nizami: Khayal Koshak Dhani. 8 Our Heritage of Myths. 8-15 Ferozabai of Lahore. 8-35 Airvoice Orchestra: Naghma. 8-40 Rasheeda Begam of Lahore. 9 Ferozabai of Lahore. 9-45 Where shall I put my savings away?, talk by L. C. Jain. 10 A Studio Concert. 10-45 B. Macfarquhar (Contralto).

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

P.M. 5-30 Bhajans, Naats & Qawwali. 6 Anis Khatoon. 6-20 Ghulam Shabir. 6-40 Master Shabbir. 6-40 Master Bachoo. 6-55 Ghulam Shabbir. 7-20 Lucknow Radio Artists. 7-30 Anis Khatoon. 7-45 Don Quixote, talk in Hindustani by Usman Ahmed Ansari. 8 Master Bachoo. 8-15 Indian music. 8-30 Ghulam Shabbir. 8-45 Naksh-e-Hairat. 8-55 Anis Khatoon. 9-45 The Taj: A dream in music. 10-5 Folk songs. 10-15 Master Bachoo. 10-30 Ghulam Shabbir.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 13.93m (21.53 Mc|s). GSH 13.97m (21.47 Mc|s) GSG 16.86m (17.79 Mc|s). GSO (to 9-30 p.m.) 19.76m (15.18 Mc|s). GSF 19.82m (15.14 Mc|s). GSE 25.29m (11.86 Mc|s). GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 25.53m (11.75 Mc|s).

P.M. 7-30 Godsend, play by Earle Grey. 7-55 Music Hall. 8-55 Harry Evans and his Sextette Intime. 9-15 Lieder Recital. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's programmes. 10-10 B B C Empire Orchestra.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme: GSC 31.32 metres (9.58 Mc|s).

WELLINGTON

Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

FROM TO-MORROW!

Four of America's foremost stars

CLARK GABLE
MYRNA LOY
SPENCER TRACY
LIONEL BARRYMORE

In M-G-M's Greatest Thrill Romance!

"TEST PILOT"

You'll see the heroism of American aviation—Drama of men who are making the air safe.

Plans Open. — 'Phone: 22666.

FOR TO-DAY ONLY! The Lovely Adorable

DEANNA DURBIN
in
"THREE SMART GIRLS"
with
BINNIE BARNES—ALICE BRADY.

Plans Open. 'Phone: 22666.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.

JOHN BOLES & LILIAN HARVEY
in
"MY LIPS BETRAY"

PLAZA

PRABHAT'S
GOPAL KRISHNA
in
2nd WEEK
Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.

HE DARED DEATH IN A GIGANTIC GAME
OF DESPERATE EFFORTS TO FIND OUT SOMETHING VERY STARTLING!
GHASTLY
HE CREATED A MONSTROSITY
OUT OF HIS OWN SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY!

FROM TO-MORROW!
GRAND OPENING!

PROFESSOR VAMAN M. Sc.,
SHREE RANJIT Introduces
who throws light on
THIS AMAZINGLY SUPREME SPY SENSATION

— Starring —
E. BILLIMORIA
MAZHAR SUNITA,
SITARA Begg, Kesri etc.,

From Sensational Story by
Sjt. G. ACHARYA
Directed by
Sjt. MANIBHAI VYAS

FROM SATURDAY 10th DEC. AT
THE WEST-END

TIME
5-15, 8, 10-30
Sat, Sun. & Holidays
at 2.30 P. M.

From the book of the well-known Humourist Sjt. G. P. SRIVASTAV

steps out, un-wise & overwise but not wise, AMAZING

A National Cinegraph
Laugh - riot

Lal Buzakkad
(Aundhi Khopdy)

Commencing 10th December
KRISHNA TALKIES
(Dubash Theatre)

PATHE
The FINEST Theatre in Bombay
Daily:3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561
TO-DAY ONLY!
LAUREL & HARDY
in
"OUR RELATIONS"
One of the Funniest Comedies you must see.
FROM TO-MORROW!
A THRILLING DRAMA OF PRISONERS OF WAR.
BARRY K. BARNES
SOPHIE STEWART
JACK HAWKINS
WHO GOES NEXT?
Directed by MAURICE ELVEY
Distributed by 20th Century-Fox
Book Early. 'Ph. 41561 or Rose's.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
You'll See SUPER-ACTION! SUPER-THRILLS! SUPER-MEN!
VALLEY OF THE GIANTS
WAYNE MORRIS
CLAIRE TREVOR
In New TECHNICOLOR!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Jane WITHERS in RASCALS
A 20th Century-Fox Picture with
ROCHELLE HUDSON · ROBERT WILCOX
BORRAH MINEVITCH AND HIS GANG
OH, WHAT A LAUGH!

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
The musical thrill-hit of the year!
Shirley TEMPLE
in
LITTLE MISS BROADWAY
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
with
GEORGE MURPHY
JIMMY DURANTE
PHYLLIS BROOKS
EDNA MAE OLIVER
GEORGE BARBIER
EDWARD ELLIS
JANE DARWELL
EL BRENDEL
DONALD MEEK
PATRICIA WILDER
CLAUDE GILLINGWATER, Sr.
Directed by Irving Cummings
Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production
Six great songs by Bullock and Spina!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 2, 1795
Muslim: Shaval 16, 1357
Parsi: Tir 5, 1508
Hightide: 1-05, 12-58
Lowtide: 7-15, 19-09
Sunrise: 7h. 0m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m
Table Tennis Exhibition: Barna and Bellak (Hungary) v. Indian players. Town Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Textile Wages Committee meeting 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Town Hall.

Saturday, December 10.

Bombay Races: Xmas Meeting, Third Day
S. S. Viceroy of India with mails for London, sails at 1 p.m.

ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Mr. A. Soares has accepted invitation to preside over the AllIndia Catholic Congress to be held in Xmas Week at Mangalore

PUBLIC DEBATE.

There will be a public debate on "Any good Government is preferable to a bad self-Government". On Saturday 10th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge: French Bridge, President: M. C. Chagla. Speakers: Prof. Armando Menezes, Mrs. Violet Alva, Mr. Joachim Alva and others.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels for Germany by German steamer S.S. "Lichtenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-0 p.m. on Friday the 9th inst.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per S. S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Sir Kikabhai and Lady Premchand, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani and Mr. C. E. Leman lunched at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Lumley presided at the prize distribution of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" on Thursday.

PATHARE PRABHU MAHILA SAMAJ

The lecture on "Arogya and Ahar" to be given by the aid of Magic-lantern, by Mr. S. P. Rane, S.T.C. which was cancelled last Saturday is now fixed on the 10th of December at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. A. P. Kothare's place 333 Thakurdwar, Dr. Miss Lanibai Shamrao Mankar will preside.

HAJ SHIPS SAILING NOTICE.

Intimation has been received from Messrs Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "El-Madina" will sail for Jedda direct from Bombay not later than the 23rd December 1938.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.'s s.s. "Alvi" will sail for Jedda direct from Bombay not later than the 24th December 1938.

NEW EMPIRE
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY!
They fought a thousand frontier terrors for love!
Adolph Zukor presents
JOAN BENNETT
RANDOLPH SCOTT
"THE TEXANS"
SEE the raging prairie fire.. the blinding dust storm on the plains!
THRILL to the thundering stampede of Texas longhorns and the shrieking attack of the warring Comanches!
Man and woman unafraid winning glory together on America's last frontier!
A Paramount Picture with
MAY ROBSON—WALTER BRENNAN, ROBERT CUMMINGS—RAYMOND HATTON
—Also—
A musical score in Technicolor
'MOMENTS OF CHARMS'
An Orchestra played by girls
Plans Open 'Phone 20286

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Slave Ship". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL "Rascals". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Sixty Glorious Years." World Premiere to-night at 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Postman". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Texans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"San Francisco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Valley of the Giants". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Double Cross". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. K. G. Warty, M.A., B.T., will speak on "Essentials of Educational Reconstruction in Bombay" to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. in Dr. A. Da Silva High School, Dadar. Miss R. Reuben, B.A., S.T.D., will preside.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS

Prof. S. C. Ghose of the V. J. T. Institute will give a lecture on "Sanitary Engineering and its importance to India" to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. in the air-conditioned Conference Hall, Electric House. The lecture is open to Engineers, Public Health Authorities and Engineering Students.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association Mrs. Indira Joshi, Principal, Vanita Vishram English School, Bombay, will give a talk on "The importance of a period for Current Events and Newspaper Reading on the School time-table in the Teaching of Geography," in the Chikitsak Samooha Shirolkar High School, Kandewadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

Mr. V. D. Ghate, President of the Association, will preside.

REVENUE MINISTER'S TOUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Desai, Revenue Minister will leave Bombay on the evening of Saturday December 10 for Ahmedabad where he will preside over the Inter Collegiate University Sports for Gujarat and Kathiawar to be held on December 11, returning to Bombay on December 12.

The Revenue Minister will proceed to Sholapur on December 16 for a tour in the district returning to Bombay on December 19.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Profs. Wadia and Trivedi will meet their students in Political Theory and Commercial and Economic Geography in the University, South Wing to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. Principal Hampton, Prof. Saldanha and Rev. Fr. Llorens will meet their students in Modern Psychology, French and Spanish in the Secondary Training College, Khalsa College and St. Xavier's College respectively to-day (the 9th) at 6-30 p.m., 7 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

PREM MAHAVIDYALAYA, BRINDABAN.

With the re-opening of the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban has become the scene of Educational activities During X'mas there will be many meetings to discuss educational matters in connection with the Vidyalaya. The Old Boys have also decided to meet at the same time. A definite announcement regarding the date and time will be made later. For details please communicate to. R. Pande Organiser, O. B. P. Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban.

C. J. HALL NEW RULES.

The following amendment made in the rules regulating the use of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall is published for general information:

"Fees paid for the use of the hall are not refundable, unless sufficient reasons are shown that postponement of the date of a function for which the Hall was reserved or cancellation thereof was due to unforeseen circumstances which were beyond the control of the organiser and provided that the Hall was not in demand on that day and permission had to be refused to another party. The Executive Engineer's decision in the matter will be final."

NAYUDU BROTHERS PAY VISIT TO CRAWFORD MARKET.

Being invited by Jagannath Shet S. Pansare Chairman, Fruit and Vegetable Merchants Association, Major C. K. Nayudu, Captain of the Hindu Team and his brother C. S. Nayudu, with Mr. Mahale were cordially received by prominent fruit merchants of Market on Wednesday morning. They were entertained with a light refreshment when Mr. Lad, the Superintendent of Markets, was also present. Nayudu Brothers, thereafter, were garlanded profusely by the representatives of the Flower Growers' Association, Vegetable Merchants Association, Fruit Stall Holders' Association, Market Maratha Co-Operative Credit Society, Maratha Yuvak Sangh, Shri Shiwaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal and Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents Association.

COMPLETE OVERHAUL NEEDED

Nayudu On How To Improve Indian Cricket: Encourage Players' Latent Talent

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

"Indian Cricket will have to undergo a complete overhaul if we wish to put up a good opposition during the forthcoming 1939-40 M.C.C. tour," said Major C. K. Nayudu, Skipper of the Hindu team in the Bombay Pentanguiar, in an interview to the Associated Press prior to his departure for Indore to-night.

In this respect, Major Nayudu continued, the selectors could considerably help the cause of Indian cricket by judicious selection. India, he pointed out, did not lack talent, but it was the choosing and training that were at fault. As a result, the Indian cricket had declined during the past few years. However, with adequate coaching and proper selection, local talent could be easily brought up to the best standard in the world.

As regards this year's Pentangular, Major Nayudu said that it had been quite a success because it had helped to bring fresh talent to light and which was bound to have come to the eye of the selectors.

He leaves to-night for Indore with his brother C. S. Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali, the Muslim batsmen.—A.P.

Marathon Run On Sunday

The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association are concluding their Single Events Programme with the Marathon Run (26 miles, 385 yards) on Sunday 18th December 1938. Competitors from Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Poona have already sent in their entries.

It is interesting to note that when Mr. C. S. A. Swami completed the Marathon Course at the XII Olympiad, Berlin International Coaches remarked that India had the Material for long distance running and that they would one day win the Marathon. Indians have not as yet taken up seriously to train for the Marathon and the little work they have done is creditable.

The World Record for the Marathon is 2 hours 29 mins. 19.2 secs. held by K. Son of Japan. Mr. C. S. A. Swami in 1936 completed the course in 3 hrs. 13 mins. 34 secs. establishing an Indian Record and in 1937 Mr. R. G. Michael eliminated Mr. Swami's Claim for the Marathon by lowering the time, and establishing a new Bombay and Indian record by completing the run in 3 hrs. 9 51.6 secs. Our long Distance runners true to the forecast by International Coaches have done remarkably well. We are just 40 mins. 32.4 secs. behind the world Record.

The Athlete who wins the 1940 Marathon Run will be selected to represent India for the XIV Olympiad to be held in Helensfore Finland in 1940.

CONFERENCE OF KERALA STATES' PEOPLE IN BOMBAY.

The Secretary writes:—

The coming Conference of the Kerala States' People in Bombay on the 10th and 11th instant will, in effect, be the conscious expression of the anti-imperialist unity of the people of the Indian States' and of the Provinces.

The Conference has a crowded programme before it, and will discuss in its two-day session such crucial problems as Responsible Government, Federation, Economic Struggles in Kerala, Civil Liberties in the States, issues arising out of the Haripura line of the Indian National Congress, etc., etc. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will inaugurate the function on Saturday evening, and almost the whole of Sunday promises to be busy with the main items on the agenda. Full details of the programme will be announced later on.

Besides the large number of Reception Committee Members and delegates who have been enrolled, fraternal delegates will attend the Conference not only from important political bodies in the City, but also from Travancore, Cochin and the Malabar Districts.

A special Conference "pandal" is being erected on the ground adjoining the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, and other arrangements are nearing completion. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies, and visitors will be admitted on a nominal fee.

Those who have not yet become Reception Committee Members or Delegates are requested to do so immediately. Delegates should forward to the Secretary resolutions which they intend to move in the Conference, by 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 9th instant. Any further information can be had from the Secretary, Kerala States' People's Conference, 166c, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

CLASS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION

Mr. D. H. Marathe will begin his class in "Radio Communication" from Saturday, the 10th inst. The course is intended for senior students. He will deal with Electricity, Tuning, Electric Filters, Commercial Receivers and lastly considerations in the design of receivers and amplifiers. Enrolment can be made at the office, Apollo Street, Fort.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The stop-watch method for suburban speed trap is now facing criticism in nearly every quarter. Recently in the court of First Class City Magistrate, Bandra, Mr. V N Pradhan, in acquitting an alleged breaker of the 30 miles limit remarked that there may have been some mistake some where in the speed trap observation.

Since this method has been criticised the authorities would do well to introduce some better system which would save all future troubles and would be no excuse to the really offending motorists.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL FUTURE.

My report over the question of the future of the Bandra Municipal Board and suppositions over, who is to be elected as President, which appeared on December 1, has been misunderstood by a councillor.

The councillor in question is Mr. V. H. Mehta, who writes in a letter published in "Our Readers Views" column of this paper, on December 6, wherein he complains that I have made statements that are not warranted by facts, further that my talk of possibilities of the Progressive party coming into power is.....he breaks the sentence, afraid to complete it.

At the very outset with no particular evil feelings, I cannot help but state that Mr Mehta has got the bull by his tail, which I learn on consultation with a learned friend of mine is not the right way to stop the bull from running. What my friend suggests is that it should be caught by the neck first..... Mr. Mehta might try this.

Further I like to assure my readers once more that my statements of the said Progressive Party coming into power are based on facts.

I really wonder if Mr. Mehta has now given up his idea of forming an independent party, for which he held few meetings at "Mohsin Villa" along Ghodbunder Road at Khar.....Mr. Mehta, may be surprised at this statement, but if he recollects he will learn that he once placed his confidence in a pressman, when he was questioned about the rumoured talk, of his being elected as President, he then never expressed any protest.

By my suggestion of the possibility of Mr. Mehta being elected as a President, should the Independent party come into power, did not n any way mean that I suggested that Mr. Mehta was in the running for the Presidentship, but it was the expression of news poured into my journalistic ears.

Finally I request all my readers to doff their hats to Mr. Mehta's promise, if given an opportunity, to make his contribution to the bettering of the administration of the Municipality which he states seems to have earned a bad name.

Table Tennis

RETURN VISIT OF BARNA AND BELLAK

Hungarian Champions' Superb Display At Town Hall

G. V. Barna and L. Bellak, the two Hungarian Table Tennis Champions, who delighted the Bombay fans with their fine exhibition on their first visit to the city last month, gave another display of their skill in the game, when they played against each other and saluted local players. M. Ayub, a well-known exponent of the game from the Punjab, also appeared in the singles match against Bellak, this being the best contested match of the evening.

TRICK STROKES.

What the crowd appeared to have enjoyed the most was when the visitors gave an exhibition of their trick strokes. Blowing the ball backwards and forwards instead of hitting it with their rackets, returning the ball with the heels and Bellak playing against himself by running from one end of the table to the other, were some of the tricks showed by these two world-renowned exponents of this game.

Barna and Bellak outclassed everyone they played against, the only man who gave the latter some opposition being M. Ayub from Lahore. The Punjab player succeeded in winning 14 points in the first game and 15 in the second, besides showing himself to advantage in excellent rallies.

The following are the results of the matches played on Thursday:—

Results:—

Barna beat I. N. Laljee (21—12) (21—11).
Bellak beat R. Kanga (21—13) (21—6).
Barna and Bellak beat Kapadia Brothers (21—12) (21—10).
Bellak beat M. Ayub (21—14) (21—15).
Barna beat K. H. Kapadia (21—8) (21—18).
Barna beat Bellak (21—16) (10—21) (21—15) (21—13).

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Barna vs. M. Ayub.
Bellak vs. D. H. Kapadia.
Barna and Bellak vs. Ayub and Barafwala.
Barna vs. H. M. Barafwala.
Bellak vs. H. B. Parelwala.
Barna vs. Bellak.

"SIXTY GLORIOUS YEARS"

A Historical Pageant Of The Victorian Era Now On At Eros

The Bombay Premiere of "60 glorious years" at the Eros on Thursday night was attended, among others, by leading citizens, business magnates and representatives of the press.

The picture which is one of the most distinguished to come out of a film studio forms a link between the past and the present and brings to life on the screen an era which is still fresh in the minds of thousands of people of the older generation.

Because of its victorian theme, "60 glorious years" is likely to convey to the public the impression that it is another edition of "Victoria The Great." Nothing could be more erroneous, however. There is a vast difference between "Victoria The Great" and "60 glorious years." The latter is a detailed theme stressing on the private life of the Queen. It provides in fact, an ocular demonstration of the historic pageant of the Empire from 1840 to 1901.

Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook fill the roles of the Queen and her consort to perfection. C. Aubrey Smith who was specially called from Hollywood plays the Duke of Wellington to life. There is a cost of thousands to give a touch of realism to the mob and war scenes. Filmed against the authentic back-grounds of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral and Braemar, the picture becomes more historic and dramatic than purely a studio production. The London Press has hailed it as the most magnificent achievement of filmdom. The royal family saw it and greatly appreciated it. India, where Queen Victoria enjoyed great popularity and where she is still remembered with loving memory, the picture should have a remarkable and well-deserved draw.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent per annum.

YOUR DAUGHTER'S HEALTH

Young girls need special care and attention to help their delicate systems during the change-over to womanly functions. Careful parents realise this but often forget that complete and regular bowel movements are necessary to maintain a healthy condition of the body. It is very important to avoid giving adolescent girls harsh laxatives which may put too great a strain on the growing child and result in complicated internal troubles later in life.

Doctors and nurses have for many years recommended California Syrup of Figs as the ideal laxative. A pure fruit preparation, it acts naturally and gently on the bowels; and since it is a liquid, you can measure each dose to suit your child's condition. Children enjoy its pleasant taste and never give any trouble about taking it.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child" It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

For grown-ups, too, California Syrup of Figs is ideal because it cannot do any internal harm. Grown men and women, though outwardly so strong, have internal organs almost as delicate as those of a child. Be safe. Get California Syrup of Figs for the whole family.

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ANTON WALBROOK
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with a cast of thousands
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STIRRING POLITICAL SEQUENCES ....
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1938

UNITY TALKS

The somewhat unexpected arrival of the Congress President and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Allahabad has naturally given rise to the hope that efforts are again being made to resume the negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League on communal unity. As a matter of fact serious conversations have already taken place between the Maulana and Nawab Ismail Khan, President of the U. P. Muslim League. The leaders concerned are extremely reticent on the nature of the talks because they fear that unnecessary publicity to even informal talks may, if they lead nowhere, make the people's disappointment more bitter than it would otherwise be and may even delay the resumption of formal negotiations. However, our Allahabad correspondent's interviews with the Maulana and with Haji Mahomed Hussain, a member of the Council of State, who also participated in the Allahabad talks, have made it clear that the talks were in the nature of a preliminary "step" towards the formal consideration of the communal problem. And in reply to the more pointed question whether the talks referred to the solution of the problem in U. P. alone Haji Mahomed definitely said: "Not in U. P. alone." It is clear beyond doubt that preliminary informal unity talkhs have been resumed and that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has taken the initiative in the matter. He is the fittest man for the task and he has set about it not a day too soon.

Suicidal Differences

Recent events have revealed several forces at work widening the gulf between the two principal communities of the country or between the Congress and the League. Wherever the Congress is in office the League is in opposition and this position, coupled with the political differences between the two bodies, has led the League to magnify every point of difference with the Congress and sometimes to create points of difference, where there are none. Not infrequently Congress is grossly misrepresented in this process and all this is regarded as quite fair and legitimate in the politics of the Opposition. Even if it were a question of simple party warfare it would be a serious handicap to the country still struggling for its freedom. But the warfare has a distinctly communal touch and that makes it positively suicidal to the country. Apart from opposition to the Congress Provincial Governments, even Gandhiji's warning to the Princes that Congress may have to intervene in the States where there is repression has been deprecated by the League as if it supported the maladministration of the Princes concerned. It is unnecessary to show further how the differences between the Congress and the League are tending to multiply and how, if not composed in time, they may make communal unity harder and harder as time passes. The point is that the Allahabad talks are none too early. Nor should they be allowed to be abortive.

Discuss The Demands

The painful irony of the situation is that petty and irrelevent questions of prestige are allowed to stand in the way of any consideration of the real points at issue. The Congress has made it clear again and again that it has left the door open for negotiations to be resumed whenever the League chooses. The League also wants to solve the communal problem early, but instead of straightway discussing the Muslim demands, whether they are now fourteen or forty, it is creating difficulties in the way of the discussion by needlessly insisting on the condition precedent that the Congress should admit that it represents Hindus alone. With the best of intentions the Congress cannot stultify itself by making such an admission, which in fact is absurd in the face of the Hindu Mahasabha ceaselessly railing at the Congress as being utterly unrepresentative of the Hindus. Surely it is possible to discuss the demands of the Muslims with some hope of an early settlement without attaching impossible and utterly unnecessary conditions to the very consideration of the claims. We earnestly hope the Congress and the League will meet, as they met two decades ago, without any conditions about their respective credentials. The Aga Khan, who is again amidst us and who has promised to try his best to bring about communal unity before leaving India, will have done a real service if he can at least persuade the League to enter into negotiations with the Congress at once without any unnecessary and irrelevent conditions.

Insurance Business In India

The Assistant Actuary to the Government of India has issued his Report on the working of insurance companies in India. The Report contains the results of companies, of some for the year 1937 and of others for 1936. The Report shows that 379 insurance companies are working in India, out of which 232 are constituted in India. Bombay heads the list with 69 companies, followed by Bengal and Madras with 50 and 41 companies respectively. Out of the 147 non-Indian companies working in India, 70 are British companies, 30 Dominion and Colonial companies, 17 Continental companies, 16 companies from the United States of America, etc. The Assistant Actuary mentions that most of the Indian companies carry on only life insurance business. The total new life insurance business effected in India for the year 1937 amounted to Rs. 46,75,00,000, out of which Rs. 36 crores went to the share of Indian companies. The total life assurance business in force at the end of the year 1936 stood at Rs. 261 crores, of which the share of Indian companies was Rs. 168 crores. It is interesting to observe from the Report that very little annuity business is done by Indian companies, whereas non-Indian companies are still doing large annuity business. For the year 1936 the new annuity business done by foreign companies was for Rs. 14,20,000, and that done by Indian companies was for Rs. 30,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of 1936 was for the amount of Rs. 86 lakhs, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was Rs. 1,75,000 per annum.

During the last 10 years Indian insurance companies have increased their life business threefold. Whereas for the year 1927 the new business written by Indian companies was only Rs. 12,77 lakhs, for the year 1936 it has gone up to Rs. 37,80 lakhs. In the same way, the total business in force has also trebled. Another interesting feature in the Report is that there is a gradual fall in the interest earnings of all life insurance companies. Whereas for the year 1932 the interest earned worked out to 5.38 per cent, for the year 1936 it went down to 4.69 per cent. The total life assurance funds of the Indian insurance companies increased by nearly 5 crores of rupees during the year under report, and at the end of 1936 it exceeded Rs. 40 crores.

With regard to General business, viz., Fire, Marine and other classes of insurance business, the net premium income derived by all the companies doing business in India was Rs. 2,75,00,000, and the share of the Indian companies on this came to Rs. 74 lakhs. Compared to the two previous years, it should be stated that there has been a gradual increase in the share of the Indian companies in general insurance business. In Motor insurance, in particular, the increase in business of Indian companies is very marked. It is very gratifying to observe that both in Life and General insurance business two Indian companies stand out prominently in doing the largest business, thus indicating that there is a distinct preference for placing business with Indian companies. Yet, there is still a great headway to be made in this connection.

Prohibition

Its Ineffectiveness

By D. F. Karaka

To-day we have one of our gentle doses of prohibition. It is pay-day for the mill-workers. In the effort to save this sum of money from being dissipated in liquor and have it utilised to pay for food and grain, this experiment of prohibition is being tried out.

I am one of those who are sceptical about the success of prohibition. I am too conscious of the lessons that other countries have learnt. One has seen prohibition turned into a racket, whereby a few tough men can grab the profits by illegitimate means and make prohibition a farce.

Before embarking on it in India one should be aware of all the possibilities that exist by which the law can be circumvented

Position In England.

There is in England a certain amount of partial prohibition. Certain portions of the Defence of the Realm Acts, more popularly knokn as DORA, regulate the hours during which alcohol can be sold. The public houses open from about twelve to three. Again they open at 5-30 and close at 10.

This is only a rough idea of the situation, but after 10, or in some districts 10-30, you can't buy yourself a drink after the prescribed hour.

What happens? If you are in a position to afford it, you step into a restaurant, order a plate of sandwiches, which you don't eat, and the drinks are served to you, because with meals drinks can be served to a later hour.

In other words, whereas you cannot buy a small whisky for 10d. in a pub round the corner, you can buy a whisky and a sandwich for half-a-crown at the restaurant across the way. Usually a restaurant licence takes you upto midnight.

But that is not all. There are numerous people, who are not content to finish their drinking at the regulated hour of midnight. Some have only just come out of the theatres and have entered the restaurant a litle before midnight. One would hardly expect them to satisfy their drinking requirements in the few minutes at their disposal. Where do they drift?

Night Clubs

This is where the night club comes in. The London night club is a very legitimate thing. A strong and influential syndicate is behind these clubs. These people make quite sure that they are on the right side of the land, and expert legal opinion is consulted before taking every step.

This is how the night club functions. A few people get together and on payment of five shillings form a club. On the opening night al the people who matter are invited and a great many become members. Membership is very nominal, but it entitles you to come whenever you like.

Circumvention of Law

As a member you instruct the club to buy on your account with a wine-merchant, who works with the club, (though in law he is a separate person) a certain amount of alcohol. This sale is effected merely on paper and during the regulation hours.

Of course you don't pay for the alcohol until it is actually served at your table on the day you want it, but in law the contract for the sale and purchase of the alcohol is concluded during the prescribed hours, and no one can question your right to drink out of your own bottle, which is fetched for you from the storage department of the wine merchant.

What you pay for on the spot is technically not for the bottle, but to be credited to your account with the wine merchant. To all intents and purposes, you are paying cash. And nothing as yet has been found whereby this circumvention of the law can be put a stop to.

The test case of the Florida was a victory for the night clubs. And to-day, alcohol can be sold legally till the early hours of the morning, so long as you conform to certain formalities.

Danger of New Vices

Such is the state of things in a country which has only partial prohibition. Such will be the state of things in India when places like the Taj and Greens and other such hotels, find themselves

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5).

NEED OF POPULAR FRONT

But British Labour Rejects Proposal

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Since writing yesterday I have had an opportunity of meeting some of the Labour men who are in a position to throw some light on the real situation in the Party with regard to the much talked of united front, popular front or progressive front opposition to the National Government aiming solely at its overthrow. It is agreed that all this week and even during the last week-end Labour chiefs had been meeting to discuss fateful decisions for the people of this country. The National Council of Labour, the Labour Party Executive, the Labour and Co-operative Leaders had been meeting to discuss the paramount question of the possibility of unity of the opposition forces to defeat Mr. Chamberlain. And at the conclusion of their lengthy pourparleys they decided to reject the idea of the People's Front.

T. U. Opposition

I understand that while the Parliamentary Labour Party took the view that such a front could be brought about the Trade Union leaders, under the leadership of Mr. Dallas emphatically opposed it. That accounts for the attitude of the "Daily Herald", which secreted the result of Bridgwater by-election, won by Mr. Vernon Bartlett as an Independent Progressive, on the outside column of a back page, describing editorially that the result was a brilliant personal triumph of the candidate. The "Herald" found no occasion in that result to be jubilant for the triumph of progressive forces. But, we are told in the House of Commons that several Labour M. P.'s were very pleased with the election of Mr. Bartlett. Evidently, Mr. Dallas and the Trade Union Congress, who have a controlling voice in the "Daily Herald" are against the question of a united or peoples' front. In their opinion Labour cannot form an alternative Government merely on foreign policy alone. It must also have a home policy, and Labour means by home policy its present programme in its integrity, and it is not going to water that down for "any generals without armies", by which, of course, are designated Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Anthony Eden. As one of their spokesmen said to me last night "Labour generals may be bad or good, but at least they command an army of nine millions". He said this to describe the position of the other "generals".

Labour Slackness

As for the weakness of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, one of its 'enfent terrible', had something hard to say about its Chief Whip In his opinion Sir Charles Edwards cannot do better than that he should resign since he is no match for the Government Chief Whip, and has reached an age when his retirement from the office of the Chief Whip of the Labour Party would be the best way to round off a lifetime of honourable and faithful service to the party. Mr. Bevan assures us that there are plenty of able and younger men who are acheing to win their spurs in this pivotal position, and it is intolerable that the effectiveness of the party should be impaired by the continuance in office of men who are not equal to the demands of the present day. In saying this unpleasant truth he adds "there is softness in the Labour Party which is frightening in its portents for the future. The same can be said for a number of others who sit on the front bench. It is true that they are elected by their colleagues but the natural reluctance of their comrades to remove them ought not to be allowed to impair the efficiency of our efforts. Mr. Bevan has spoken the truth since many will disagree with his view that the Parliamentary Labour Party is not getting across to the country as it should. "It seems to fail to give the last kick that scores the goal, or to vary the metaphor, it reduces its opponent to a groggy condition and then lacks the punch required to knock him out. It presents the appearance of a second-class exponent of a first-class case. This is probably one of the explanations of the support which "Progressive candidates" appear to be receiving just now".

Danger Ahead

If Labour fails to bring about a united democratic front under its own leadership, which is the urgent need of the political situation in Britain as pointed out by M. Blum, there is danger ahead for the Party. The dissident Conservatives, Edens, Churchills, Duff-Coopers, are likely to be widely regarded in the country as the immediate alternative leaders to overthrow Chamberlain, Samuel Hoare, John Simon and Halifax. As one Labour writer points out they may rally considerable sections of opposition opinion around their basically reactionary programme. Already there is talk of negotiations between Eden, Churchill and the Liberals. But the programme of these dissident elements, despite their anti-Hitler and anti-Chamberlain views, is not that of a united democratic front, and contains deeply reactionary characteristics.

Duchess Of Atholl's Challenge

Every opponent of the foreign policy of the British Government has joined hands in congratulating the Duchess of Atholl for resigning her seat in Parliament as a challenge to the Conservative headquarters. Her outspoken opposition to the Munich policy of alliance with Fascism has naturally brought her the wrath of the party machinery. But by refusing to tell lies, as the Conservative bosses expect of their members in support of their leaders, about the Spanish war, by championing the Spanish people in their heroic fight for their freedom, she has proved herself to be a brave woman, able to get, as the "Daily Herald" says, beyond the political prejudices of her class. No one can doubt that to-day when the supreme issue is that of Britain's foreign policy and that the supreme fight is the fight to defeat Mr. Chamberlain, the Duchess would, in a straight fight, rally the support of all those who are truly progressive in the constituency of Kinross and West Perth and would rout the Chamberlain candidate. It is extremely unfortunate therefore that the Liberal candidate should have decided to stand. The Liberal attitude can be summed up this way "We differ so much from the Duchess that it would not be at all suitable for us to unite. The Duchess has no land

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PALESTINE CONFERENCE

In his statement on the Palestine Conference, Mr. MacDonald declared that the selection of representatives of Palestine Arabs was "primarily a matter for Palestine Arabs themselves" and went so far to substantiate this concession as to say that facilities would be granted to deportees if chosen. This is all very well theoretically. But what authority is to "select" the representatives? We have a suspicion that "moderate" Arab "leaders" are not springing upon the scene merely as a matter of accident. And then Mr. MacDonald has tabooed the Grand Mufti which renders the Arab right of "representation" and, in fact, the whole Conference virtually meaningless.

PROVISIONALLY DECISIVE

Mr. Noel-Baker raised two important and distinct issues in his resolution on Britain's Colonial policy—one relating to the mandated territories and the other relating to the whole principle of administering the Colonies, Mr. MacDonald's reply as to the first was that the transfer of mandated territories was outside "practical politics," and that the Government and people of Great Britain were not disposed "to hand over to any other country the care of any territories or peoples for whose Government we are responsible as a colonial or a Mandatory power." As a reply to the German demand this is satisfactory and decisive enough until Mr. Neville Chamberlain changes his mind and betrays this pledge further to "appease" Germany. We welcome the declaration with that proviso advisedly. It is necessary because the history of Mr. Chamberlain's "realism" renders it so.

LABOUR'S "SOCIALISM"

As to the second issue. Mr. MacDonald's statement is a confession of Britain's imperialism. Britain, proclaimed the Secretary for Colonies, could not regard the inhabitants of mandated territories "as mere goods and chattels to be disposed of to others." But they as well as inhabitants of other colonies must remain Britain's own "goods and chattels", of course, in the interests of these peoples themselves as decided exclusively by Britain. They are not to be given the nominal protection of an international authority as implied in the Labour resolution. The British Government, imperialist first and everything else afterwards, can naturally do no better. But what about the "Labour-Socialist" Party of Great Britain? Mr. Noel-Baker substitutes International exploitation for British, of these peoples and their territories with a theoretical check by an institution like the Mandates Commission. The record and activities of this Commission are well-known. What is more noteworthy is that the resolution—sponsored by a Socialist Party!— does not recognise the right of the unfortunate colonial peoples to freedom from the domination of Europe.

ROOSEVELT AND EUROPE

In a recent broadcast President Roosevelt condemned the regimentation of people and declared that "what America does or fails to do within the next few years will have a far greater bearing and influence on the history of the human race for centuries than most of us here can conceive." The situation of the world to-day amply justifies the exaggeration. And he spoke only an urgent truism when he said further that "the other democracies also look to us for leadership so that the world may survive." The misfortune is that America still does not fully realise the urgency of this truism. The fact is that if the world is to "survive" Europe must be saved to-day. And Europe can only be saved if America takes "affirmative action" in European affairs.

WISE WARNING.

The explanation, which Sir Samuel Hoare gave in the House of Commons, shows that the production of the film "The Siege of Lucknow" was not exactly banned by the Board of Film Censors but that the promoters were persuaded to give it up in the higher interests of Britain's relationship with India. The reasons Sir Samuel said he gave to the promoters were sensible enough. He might also have added—or, perhaps they realised it themselves—that they were due to lose a good deal of money also. So far as India is concerned she is not prepared any more to be insulted by British Film makers with impunity. Sir Samuel understands the mood and he did the wise thing in successfully warning his compatriots, the promoters, against the danger to their purse and indirectly to their country. But what is surprising is that the Liberal, Mr. Geoffrey Le Mander, who was responsible for the motion and an authentic Socialist, Mr. Shinwell, who supported it, while they were very energetic in protesting against what they regarded as setting up a "political censorship", should not have paused for a moment to consider the character of the film from the Indian point of view.

A FUNDAMENTAL DEMAND

The resolution in the Madras Legislative Assembly asking for facilities for military training in colleges had no difficulty in being adopted by the House. It embodied a fundamental demand which would have been conceded long ago by any national Government of India. If the Congress Government of Madras cannot by themselves fully carry out the resolution, they should do all that they can and, for the rest, bring pressure to bear on the Government of India. The Premier rightly supported the principle of the resolution as it is in no way inconsistent with the creed or policy of the Congress. So long as India needs to be defended by an army, it is essential that she should be defended by her own sons, by a trained national citizen army and not by foreign mercenaries.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

TOKIO, Dec. 7.

Mr. Arita is inviting Sir P. Craigie and Joseph Grew to meet him to-morrow for a frank exchange of views in connection with the principle of open door in China.

It is presumed that the discussion will be conducted on the basis of the Japanese reply of November 18 to the American Note.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Gandhiji's voice, according to an Arab leader, is the voice of India.

Clearly a case for protest by the Muslim League.

* * * *

A complete standstill on the Spanish war fronts is indicated by the latest communiques, says Reuter.

Awaiting a Chamberlain movement?

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain gave no reply to Commander Fletcher (Lab.) who asked: If Earl De La Warr's statements are true is the policy of appeasement futile?"

—Commons Report.

The Premier's unavoidable silence was an eloquent protest against consent.

* * * *

In reply to another question regarding Earl De La Warr's statement that nothing would satisfy Germany, Mr. Chamberlain replied that it did not represent Government's view.

Is he going to prove the untruth of the statement by dismissing the Earl and "appeasing" Herr Hitler as he did Mussolini?

* * * *

I do not understand any more than you what is happening in Italy....."

—Defence Minister Sir Thomas Inskip.

Ask Mussolini's friend Chamberlain. HE knows.

* * * *

FRENCH RESOLVE

No Yielding To Italian "Pretensions"

—Headlines.

The point is whether they will yield to British pretences of "realism."

* * * *

The selection of Palestine Arab representatives is primarily a matter for Palestine Arabs themselves, declares Mr. MacDonald.

And secondarily it is an overriding matter in advance for Mr. MacDonald.

* * * *

A Fascist official is reported to have told Lady John Simon that the conquest of Abyssinia was the end of slavery in that country.

It is not recorded whether he blushed when making that statement.

* * * *

When asked whether there was now any slavery under the British rule Lady Simon said it was a difficult question to answer.

We appreciate her ladyship's difficulty.

* * * *

A bitter attack is reported to have been launched by Dr. Goebbels against King Carol.

This hopeful sign of Nazi disappointment with Rumania cannot be welcomed without some anxiety also for that country—lest its fate ultimately hang in the balance of "realistic appeasement".

* * * *

Teacher (to pupil entering class late) "When were you born?"

"Pupil: "April 2."

Teacher: "Late again!"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A phenomenon is a man who never loses a bunch of keys.

The lawyer's best friend is the man who makes his own will.

Cobwebs are useful in advertising a store that doesn't advertise.

The man who carves inscriptions on tombstones is always in hard lines.

Many a rich man will probably find it as difficult to enter the kingdom of heaven as it is to keep him in jail here on earth.

TEXTILE ENQUIRY

No More Excessive Dividends

Maloney Assures Resources Will Not Be Dissipated

NIGHT SHIFT IS NOT HARMFUL-MILL-OWNERS' VIEW

In reply to Mr. V. L. Mehta's suggestion that it might have been wiser to conserve their resources than to have dissipated them by paying excessively high dividends, Mr. Maloney, Secretary of the Millowners' Association said in the course of the oral evidence given by the representatives of the Association before the Textile Wages Enquiry Committee, which resumed its sitting on Thursday, "THAT WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE BOOM PERIOD IS NOT GOING TO HAPPEN AGAIN, IF, BY A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES, THE INDUSTRY IS AGAIN ABLE TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL PROFIT."

When the Committee resumed in the morning Mr. Stones in reply to a question from Mr. V. L. Mehta, said that the periodical compilation of the statement showing the extent to which efficiency systems had been adopted in Bombay Member mills was confidential, but however added that he would submit it to the Committee.

When Mr. Mehta asked how the percentage between sales cost and the volume of sales could be so very great according to some figures he possessed, Mr. Stones said that the chief worker was paid a commission on sales, one per cent for grey goods and 2 1/2 per cent for other goods.

Mr. Maloney added that the question had been differently understood by different mills, and that selling cost had not been reckoned as the same thing in all cases. They included only items of brokerage and rate was fairly uniform throughout the industry.

In reply to a further query from Mr. Mehta as to whether they had combined for insurance, apart from the one with regard to insurance against the payment of workmen's compensation, Mr. Stones said that they had spent long hours to evolve a scheme, but could not do so.

Mr. Mehta: Is there any possibility of achieving economies by any combined action in the matter of cotton purchases or purchases of stores or of machinery?

Mr. Stones replied that it was a tremendous field. It might be stated by some that economy could be effected by buying one's stuff in a group. But there was an international control and out of the group, it would not be possible to get things below that price.

There was however a variety of equipment in various mills, and the amalgamation of 50 mills did not mean purchase of 50 times as much article. They had themselves amalgamated, some fifty years ago, with two other big groups which represented enormous buying capacity, but eventually failed.

Questioned by Mr. Mehta, Mr. Maloney stated that individualist ideas about matters concerning marketing still held good. Every individual thought that he could sell better by himself individually.

QUANTUM OF DEPRECIATION.

To further questions, it was pointed out by the Association representatives that three factors should be taken into consideration in deciding the quantum of depreciation. They were, the age of the machinery, wear and tear and obsolescence. The last was the most important factor because of the rapid development of machinery.

LIMITATION OF DIVIDENDS.

On the question of the limitation of dividends they stated that it was not practical in so far as the realities of to-day could not sustain ridiculously high dividends. It would be morally wrong to take any measures which would adversely affect Indian industry.

Mr. Mehta:—Is it not desirable in the interests of the industry itself to regulate or limit dividends? Or would you like the resources to be dissipated by paying high dividends as was done in Bombay 20 years ago?

Mr. Maloney:—The dividends we paid in respect of the mill industry during the boom period were not higher than the dividends paid in other parts of the world.

Mr. Mehta:—You would agree that it might have been wiser to conserve the resources than to consume them by paying high dividends?

Mr. Maloney:—What happened during the boom period is not going to happen again if by a combination of circumstances the industry is again able to make a substantial profit.

FIGURES OF PROFIT.

Mr. V. L. Mehta asked the representatives if they would furnish figures of profit accounts for 1937-38. The representatives explained that they were proceeding on the assumption that one of the terms of the reference of the Committee was to find out if any immediate increase in wages could be given pending the final recommendations of the Committee, had been finally disposed of. They wanted an assurance that figures of profits after the Interim recommendations had come into force would not be used to justify those recommendations. They held that the Interim recommendations could be revised or upset at the discretion of the Committee. If that position was conceded they would have no objection to furnish the required figures.

The Chairman promised to consider the question.

The representatives held that uniform application of the amended Companies Act was not necessary with regard to the question of Commission of Managing Agents. If the shareholders and the Directors thought that a particular agreement was just, reasonable and equitable, the Act recognised that fact. What was suitable for Ahmedabad could not be suitable for Bombay and whereas Ahmedabad Millowners might be enamoured of their scheme, they in Bombay might be enamoured of theirs.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Gadgil, the Millowners' representatives urged that if a minimum wage standard was fixed for the Presidency only, it would be very unfair. Mr. Gadgil pointed out that it was a Provincial question and not a Federal one. In such matters some Province had to give the lead and the decisions arrived in one Province would naturally have its repercussions in other Provinces also.

WELFARE WORK.

The Millowners' representatives stated that the Association definitely advised its members to undertake welfare work.

Mr. Gadgil asked if they would agree to the general proposition that where Labour was unarmed it was the general tendency to give them legislative protection. The representatives of the Millowners stated that collective agreements were the best. Mr. Stones stated that no new protection was necessary. Mr Gadgil asked whether such protection would not be necessary in the continued absence of any organisation of workers, Mr. Stones admitted that it might become necessary.

In reply to a further question, Mr. Stones said that when the Trades Dispute Act came into force, it would have its repercussions on the development of Trade Unions.

With regard to doffer boys, Mr. Maloney stated that it was his experience that they moved from mill to mill and their service in one mill. Many of them secured the better paid job of side after about a year's service.

In reply to further questions from Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Maloney stated that efficiency systems could not be introduced due to Labour opposition and in one particular case a scheme whereby workers were to be benefited had to be dropped and the men had to be absorbed in nightshifts. The protection given by the State as far as the mills were concerned was only on paper and in some cases what was given with one hand was taken away with the other.

NIGHT SHIFTS

With regard to questions concerning night shifts, the representatives stated that it might not be natural but they were not harmful. But when Mr. Gadgil asked whether nightshiftmen who according to the representatives were unwilling to work in the nights, were willing to undertake it, if they were assured that the night jobs were as secure as the day jobs, Mr. Khatau replied that mere telling them so was no good.

Mr. Gadgil: Then they do not value the assurance of an employer of 20 years' standing? There was however no reply.

To a further query the representatives agreed with Mr. Gadgil that the principle of passing on a part of the net profits of rationalisation to the workers, should be accepted. To-day they stated it was peak wages, higher than at any time during the history of the industry.

With regard to standardisation of wages, it was a different thing in Ahmedabad. They did not know whether all mills and all departments had enforced the system. If they did not do so, Mr. Maloney stated, it could not be standardisation.

Questioned about the getting of more capital for schemes of reconstruction, Mr. Stones thought that there was not enough available. Mr. Khatau stated their only hope for development of industry was that they would earn enough. He asserted that mills were not making profits and new capital would be very shy.

Mr. Stones agreed that the building of new reserves was generally the one hope they entertained.

Mr. Maloney stated that he was sceptic about the basis of working class index numbers. While they were trying to fix the cost of living found on family budget, "we constantly face the necessity of increasing the wages to accommodate ourselves to the standard of living." That means he added, "a tendency for increasing the wages."

Mr. Gadgil: That must be the national policy.

Mr. Maloney: So, the idea is now obtained, Sir.

CORPORATION'S EXAMPLE

Questioned by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the millowners' representatives expressed their inability to agree to a minimum wage of Rs. 25 per month. When their attention was drawn to the decision of the Bombay Municipal Corporation fixing a minimum wage of Rs. 25 to its employees Mr. Stones said that he bowed to the decision, but what a public body, could do easily could not be done by a private industry.

In reply to another question they stated that the standard of living of Mahomedan workers was higher than of other classes. They were mostly weavers

The only reason for the opposition on the part of workers to rationalisation was lack of experience

To further questions they answered that the hours of work during night shift and day shift were the same. The workers were not paid any extra-wages for night shift and the Mill-owners were definitely opposed to the payment of any such wages Production was not adversely affected by night shifts and they were not aware that night workers suffered from diseases of the eye and the digestive organs.

In reply to another question Mr. Stones said that the Millowners were definitely opposed to the statutory prohibition of night shifts. They would also be opposed to any stipulation that at least three months' notice should be given to the workers before night shifts were closed and that night shift workers should work fewer hours than day workers. They were also opposed to an 8-hours day.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MILL AGENTS

In reply to another question by Mr. Brelvi regarding technical qualifications of Managing Agents, Mr. Stones said that several of them had intimate knowledge of the working of the mills as a result of years of experience while others engaged the services of technical experts. Mr. Stones also added in reply to another questions that the Managing Agents gave full time to their work.

As regards salaries of Managers, Weaving Masters and Spinning Masters, Mr. Stones said in reply to Mr. Brelvi, that there was no scope for retrenchment but on the contrary he would like to pay them more in order to get the most efficient work from them.

"Does not the same argument apply to the workers?" asked Mr. Brelvi.

Mr. Stones: "They are already being paid well."

Franco-Italian Tension Accentuates

Hostile Demonstrations Before Fr. Consulate At Genoa And Italian Consulate At Tunis

TUNIS: Dec. 8.

Railwaymen demonstrating before the Italian Consulate transformed the Consulate wall into a huge French tri-colour, using coloured inks. Some windows were also broken.

Other demonstrators hauled down the Italian flag over the Italian hospital, hoisting the French flag. Later the Italian flag was replaced. The Police and Mobile Guards and Spahis restored order.

Italians students demonstrating before the French Consulate, at Genoa, were dispersed by Police, using fire-hoses.

Subsequently the demonstrators reformed and marched through the streets calling on populace to display Italian flag, meeting with a ready response. Though publishing allegations of violence against Italians in Tunis, the Press contains no comment.—Reuter.

Miss Muriel Lester, (right) Gandhiji's hostess in England arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the mail boat and was received by Mr. Mathradas Tricumji.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN TO CAPTURE CORPORATION

Details regarding the election campaign which will be launched by the Congress by Monday next, in connection with the Bombay Municipal Corporation elections, were discussed at the Congress House on Thursday night, at a general meeting of the Congress candidates

The majority of the 74 candidates put up on Congress ticket were present. Mr Nagindas Master presided.

THE CAMPAIGN

According to the decision arrived at, at the meeting, the following will be the method of conducting the campaign:—

Neon signs in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani blazing all night at 25 different centres in the city, will urge the voters to stand by the Congress.

A million hand-bills will be distributed amongst the voters in three batches. The first batch of hand-bills will give the complete election manifesto. The second will contain messages from leaders. The third batch will contain complete information regarding the candidates.

Five thousand volunteers will be enrolled in the 19 constituencies, a week prior to the elections.

HANDBILLS FROM AIR

Aeroplanes will be utilised for sky-writing and for dropping hand-bills at different centres.

Coloured and plain placards will appear on walls in every street.

Even cine-goers will not be spared: Slides urging them to do their bit for the Congress will be shown almost in every local theatre. A daily paper costing only one pice will be published in Marathi and Hindustani to be distributed in labour areas.

500 MEETINGS

Loud-speakers will be utilised at 20 meetings to be held at important centres of the city. There will at least be 500 meetings on a smaller scale in the constituencies before the election day.

The meeting also considered other important subjects. It was decided that no candidate should hold out promises other than those contained in the election manifesto. Individual canvassing was forbidden.

It was urged that a Congress candidate should, under no circumstance, render any help to a non-Congress candidate in any ward.

The question of the control and regulation of house rents was fully discussed. The members were unanimously of opinion that the Congress was pledged to such control and regulation. But it was made clear at the meeting that no candidate could commit himself to any specific reduction without consulting the congress.

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES

The question as to how votes are to be distributed in such of the divisions where a full ticket has not been run and where the votes cannot be equally divided, was also discussed. A sub-committee was appointed to submit suggestions in this connection.

China's Appeal To Nations

Kuomintang Chief's Call For Checking Japan's Aggression

CHUNGKING Dec. 8.

An appeal to the nations sympathetic to China to join her United Front to check Japanese aggression and establish world peace is made in a statement by Mr. Wang Chingwei, Chairman of the Central Political Council of Kuomintang published here.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 6).

unable to serve drinks to their customers.

There has never been any excess of drinking among the educated classes. On the whole they conduct themselves quite respectably. No one can say that the alcohol consumed by these damages their health or their morals. To begin to check even that little drinking in which they indulge will lead to the opening up of new vices, hitherto unknown to the community.

One is fully aware that the problem should be tackled in terms of the masses and that a few individuals who may thereby be inconvenienced do not matter. But let us take a broader view of of things. Let us also bear in mind that to a great many people a moderate amount of drinking provides a certain stimulus in life. They get a satisfaction out of the few drinks they consume. It is not a question of quenching one's thirst. Drink cannot be substituted by milk-shakes and Vanilla ices.

Lessons Of History.

We have seen how in the free countries of the world, people drink in the greatest moderation. In France where one can get a drink at any hour of the day or night, has perhaps the fewest drunkards. Their police records show that drinking is not indulged in to the same extent as it is done in countries where partial or total prohibition exists.

The days of prohibition in America have shown how the restriction has led to stealthy drinking on a nation-wide scale and the alcohol has on such occasions been of the worst type.

To go against all these lessons of history seems to be a dangerous experiment. Perhaps it would be better to find some other means of diverting the attention of the masses. But let us not go so far as to believe that prohibition will kill the drink habit in India. Education may, but prohibition never.

There are other dangers of which I am afraid. There is the opium habit, bhang, ganja, cocaine and charas, and I would hate to see the masses of this county turn from the drink habit to these other habits, which have been known to sap the life-blood of the nation.

That is why I do not want to see prohibition enforced.

FATE OF NOEL BAKER'S MOTION

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Noel-Baker's motion on British Colonial Policy was defeated by 253 votes to 127.

The Conservative amendment was talked out.—Reuter

Door Not Closed On Colonies Issue

Berlin Press Demands Return From Present Owners

NO QUESTION OF PLEBISCITE IN AFRICA

BERLIN, Dec. 8.

Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons has not closed the door on the Colonial question, but it is designed to create the appearance that it has and to that extent the British Government have capitulated to Anti-German Colonial propaganda, according to "Voelkische-Beobachter", which expresses regret for this, "because we recognise that the head of the British Government has an honourable desire for understanding".

MACDONALD HAS NOT FOUND A SINGLE REASON FOR RETAINING GERMAN COLONIES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN REBUTTED A HUNDRED TIMES."

GERMANY'S CASE

The newspaper states Germany's case in writing: "Firstly, that the British have nothing to hand over for they and the Dominions do not own German Colonies, but simply administer them. Old German Colonies are still German property, because they were taken away under a conspicuously lying assertion that we were incapable of governing coloured races;

"Secondly, we are not concerned whether other countries are involved in the Colonial question. We demand all Colonies back from the present holders and it is not our fault if the British Empire secured the lion's share of the Colonial war booty.

NO QUESTION OF PLEBISCITE.

"Thirdly, the views of the nations, which are now invoked were not consulted when the Colonies were divided among the victorious countries. If anything like a plebiscite had been possible Bush natives would doubtless have decided for Germany. The British Government knows even to-day that a real plebiscite among natives in Africa is impossible and that makes this worthless excuse unappetising and harmful."—Reuter.

M. L. A. IN ACCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Members of the Assembly were grieved to hear the sad accident to Mr. Tirumal Rao, M.L.A. this morning, when he slipped and fell from the first floor of his house. He was immediately removed to the Irwin Hospital for X'ray examination and treatment. He is progressing favourably.

Mrs. Subbaroyan has also been suffering from fever and is now in hospital.

Sir Samuel's Outspoken Reply In Debate On "Siege Of Lucknow"

LONDON, December 8.

The film "THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW" was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary when replying to a motion by Mr. Mander "GREATLY DEPLORING ANY ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT TENDING TO SET UP ANY FORM OF POLITICAL CENSORSHIP," Sir Samuel Hoare said, "WHEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA WAS SHOWN A CERTAIN FILM THREE YEARS AGO AND HIS OPINION THEREON ASKED, HE REQUESTED THE PROMOTERS NOT TO PROCEED FEELING THAT THE FILM WOULD CREATE THE WORST KIND OF FEELING BETWEEN INDIANS AND OURSELVES."

Remembering this advice, when he heard that another Indian film was to be produced he very naturally asked for information and discussed the question with the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors. He made it quite clear that the responsibility was entirely on the shoulders of the Chairman of the Board. If they decided to proceed with the film there was nothing he could say or do. He did make plain, and I think rightly, that to produce a film on Indian mutiny at a time when we are embarking on a new chapter in the constitutional development in India and want to get rid of the difficulties that came between us in the past, would be undesirable.

Sir Samuel Hoare continued "Thereafter the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors discussed the matter with the promoters of the film who took the same view. They had no grievance whatever. I am glad to say that the film is not produced and not exhibited."

The Labour Member Mr. Shinwell asked, "Ought we to destroy every reference to the mutiny?" Sir Samuel Hoare replied, "No. If Mr. Shinwell sees the details of this film he will come to the same conclusion. At this moment we do not want a film of that kind recounting in detail mutiny incidents that may mean humiliation and defeat of one side or the other. Anyhow there is no difference on the subject. The Chairman of the Censors took the same view. The producers, I understand have no cause to complain."—Reuter.

GOLDEN CHAPTER IN MADRAS HISTORY

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

Amidst acclamation and cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" the Madras Legislative Assembly this evening passed into law the Malabar Temple Entry Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

World Achievement.

The Long, Long Trail

We come to-day to the Arctic Circle to find an achievement unlike any other. Behind it is unknown Andrew Bahr, the little wrinkled Laplander, who in 1935, finished a five years' task.

What he did was to lead 3,000 reindeer across 2,000 miles and more of the Arctic, from Elephant Point in Alaska to a destination near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, where a settlement of Eskimos waited for him, knowing their lives depended on his success.

Andrew Bahr has won immortality among the 15,000 Eskimos of Kittigazuit Peninsula. He is the reindeer man without peer. With three other Laplanders and six Eskimos he set out, taking 53 sledges. From his own profound knowledge he added a finishing touch in the shape of a handsome buck reindeer which was destined to serve as leader. He knew that if he could guide that one animal, the rest would follow, but difficulties arose when a rival buck grew up to might and power, and the herd became divided.

Time and time again, the rivals had minor scrimmages, and then one day, when the temperature was 70 degrees below freezing, there was fear of a battle royal. If each mortally wounded the other, Andrew Bahr's trek was doomed to utter failure. It was a tense moment, but in some strange way which even Andrew himself cannot fathom, he won over the old leader and made him fall into line behind the new—and tragedy was averted.

So the herd went on—in the face of blizzards (for they travelled only in the winter, keeping the summers for rest, while young reindeers grew strong)—across the Continental Divide, fording swollen rivers, on and on till, at last, the herd reached the Eskimos, who were waiting for them, and Andrew Bahr could boast that he had not lost one reindeer.

A SHORT STORY

Really Genuine

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

When Sabina Savaron's cousin, Katie Little, wrote that she was coming on from Kansas to attend a school teachers' convention and would drop in on Sabina for a few days' visit, Essie Brent conceived a brilliant idea. Essie had met Katie two summers ago when she drove west with the Savarons.

"Let's fix up a date for her with Frank Damien". Her eyes gleamed. "Oh, I can just see Frank when he finds out what a country girl she is".

Everyone knew that Essie was sore because Frank had jilted her less than a month ago, but still we thought it a good idea. Frank was too sophisticated, too bored with life and people and things. His face wore a permanent cynical smile. He was contemptuous of our efforts to get a bang out of life. His women had to be smart and sleek and languid or he wouldn't bother with them.

Oh, it would do Frank Damien good to have a real, honest-to-goodness, unsophisticated, innocent country girl thrust upon him. We relished the thought.

So Sabina dashed off a letter to Katie Little, urging her to stop for so long as she could. Then she rushed about making arrangements for a party. She called Frank Damien and told him her most attractive cousin from Kansas was going to visit her and would Frank like to come to a party and meet her? Frank said he would.

Katie Little arrived a week later. She was all that Sabina had claimed. She wore back-country clothes and had innocent, trusting eyes and a complete unawareness. Sabina, feeling that Frank might balk at such a spectacle, rigged her out in a discarded, but not too outdated dress and coached her in a few of the niceties of polite society.

The night of the party came and we could hardly wait till Frank arrived and was introduced to Katie Little. I'll wager that every pair of eyes in the room were watching when it happened. Frank never batted an eye. He had perfect manners when he wanted to use them, and he chose to use them now. He was not only polite, but attentive, almost eager. And Katie, the little idiot, giggled and blushed and carried on foolishly at such flattery from so handsome a man.

It was just like Frank to turn the table on us by pretending that Katie wasn't any different from the other girls he'd known. At least that's what I thought he was doing. But toward the end of the evening he came up to me and he was laughing.

"She's marvellous! Different! Why, she's got the most original line I've ever heard. She actually told me that she was teaching school to earn enough money to go into the chicken business".

So that was it? He thought she was putting on an act. Swell! Let him find out for himself. When that happened we'd be able to laugh all the louder.

Katie planned to stay only three days, but she prolonged it for a week. She prolonged it because of Frank Damien. Frank took her out every evening, and twice he met her downtown for lunch Katie probably would have stayed longer, but something happened.

Essie Brent made it happen. Sabina had been on tenterhooks waiting for Frank to discover that Katie was really a country girl. Watching them, Essie probably saw things that we didn't see. At any rate, on Friday of that week she asked Katie to go to lunch with her, and she told her the truth of the matter. She told her that Frank thought she was really a smart little lady with a line who had her hooks out for him.

Katie drank it all in wide-eyed, and presently it dawned on her that Essie was telling the truth. She didn't say a word, but got up and went home and packed her things. She was gone when Sabina returned from a theatre engagement.

Frank arrived that night to take Katie out, and when Sabina told him she was gone he was wild.

Sabina didn't like being snapped at. "You needn't take on so", she declared. "You've already made yourself the laughing stock of the town with your antics".

"Oh, is that so!".

Of course, it's so. The whole thing was a put-up job. Cousin Katie didn't have a line. She's really a country girl who does want to go into the chicken business. You're so used to sophisticated and boring things that you're blinded to anything that's real."

Frank's lips were compressed and a curious light came into his eyes. Sabina said afterwards she wished she hadn't been so blunt. After all, it must have been a shock to his vanity.

Anyway, he left the house and no one saw him again for a week. Everybody thought he was sulking because of the trick we played on him, and we decided to let him sulk. Do him good.

Then one night we decided to drop around to his apartment after a cocktail party and take him back into the fold. But Frank wasn't home. And he wasn't home the next day or the next. Essie began to be worried. There's no telling what she would have done if the letter hadn't come. The letter was from Frank from a small town in Kansas. It simply stated that he had at last found something in life that was really genuine and had, after a week of persuasion married it, and wouldn't Sabina like to visit her country cousins for a few days. They had a nice man down there they were sure she'd like to meet.

(Copyright).

Agreed Amenment To Income-Tax Bill

(Continued from page 1)

effect of the new basis? What again, about the position of Indians in countries, where Exchange restrictions existed or whereas in Burma the income of Indians was derived from agriculture, which in India was exempt from income-tax?

In circumstances similar to the one which confronted Indians at the Round Table Conference, where the proposal to separate Burma was made, other countries had taken care to safeguard the rights of their nationals; but Indians consented to the separation without a thought for the rights of brother Indians settled in Burma.

Mr. Jinnah interventing pointed out that Indians at the Round Table Conference did not give their consent to separation of Burma but only stated that the question should be determined by the wishes of the people of Burma.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, endorsed Mr. Jinnah's statement.

Mr. Aney replied that his point was that no arrangement was made to protect the interests of Indians in the event of separation. Having failed to protect Indian rights abroad, the Government, he declared, had no right to tax those Indians, who had braved adverse conditions and gained a footing in foreign lands.

GRIGG UNREPENTENT.

Sir James Grigg making a brief reply said he gathered that Mr. Aney had advanced no arguments of principle against the accrual basis but had dwelt on the hardship attendant on it. This hardship as well as discrimination, to which objection had been taken, had to the maximum practicable extent been removed by the agreed amendments. He, therefore, opposed the amendment and was unrepentent in his opposition.

GRIGG'S GREED.

Closure was attempted at this stage but some members opposed it and Mr. Abdul Rashid Chaudhary (unattached) continued the debate with a speech in support of the amendment. He quoted figures to show that the proportion of Income-tax to the total revenue of India was between 8.5 and 7.4 per cent. He asked if that was not as high a percentage as in any other country and whether there was any justification after that to squeeze more tax out of the Indian tax-payer.

Mr. Chaudhary declared that in his greed the Finance Member had selected Indians' foreign income for taxation on accrual basis.

A voice: On a cruel basis (Laughter).

Mr. Chaudhary vehemently denounced any proposal that involved payment of even a pie to this Government, which, he said, had failed to protect Indian interests.

CONGRESS STAND.

Mr. B. J. Desai made a detailed exposition of the considerations which weighed with him and with Mr. Jinnah in accepting the agreement on Clause 4 and the other important clauses. He drew Mr. Aney's attention in particular to the observation that he (the speaker) had made in his speech on the first reading of the bill. He had then made it clear that his mind was open on Clause 4 and had stated the alternative grounds, either of opposition or modification of the clause. Modification was then within his contemplation though he had not any prophetic vision of the dramatic offer which was later made by the Finance Member.

NO QUESTION OF ETHICS.

The Clause, he emphasised, did not raise any question of ethics or of right and wrong but one of fiscal policy, which depended on a weighing of pros and cons and gains and losses.

Mr. Desai dwelt on some of the gains in the agreed amendments and referred to the abolition of all distinction between Domiciled and non-Domiciled residents but individuals and companies. A large number of Europeans lived practically all their life in this country, and made their fortune in this country but claimed that their domicile was elsewhere and thus owed no obligations by way of taxation in this country. That was now removed and any one living in India, than two out of seven years, was to be taxed in the same way as a Domiciled resident. Similarly, large foreign companies, which operated in India but were registered and controlled outside, used to escape taxation. Now it had been agreed that, whether controlled from outside or not, any company which made the bulk of its fortune in India, that is, 51 per cent of it, then 51 per cent of it would be taxed.

PROPER MEASURE

As regards taxing of foreign income a distinction must be remembered between income from trade and income from investment.

FROM ALL QUARTERS HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT TAXING OF INVESTMENT ABROAD WAS A PROPER MEASURE IN THE INTEREST OF INDIA. IT WOULD PREVENT THE FLIGHT OF CAPITAL, WHICH WAS SORELY NEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Besides, the small trader, who needed protection, had been protected by the exemption granted to incomes upto Rs. 4,500.

As for agricultural income from Burma, the House must remember the distinction between income from land acquired as a part of money-lending business and income from land inherited as ancestral property.

EMIGRANT INDIANS

Referring to emigrant Indians, he fully associated himself with the condemnation of the Government for its failure to protect them; but that was a different proposition. Under the Bill now, any Indian trader who was not resident at all in India would not come within its scope but if he came into India for a period, which worked out at about three months in the year, then he became a resident.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE

If all these considerations failed to convince one of the justness of the amendments, one had a very hard heart indeed. As for himself he considered these improvements of sufficient value to accept them. As against these gains were the losses, which might follow a rejection of the Clause. The Finance member had said that the limit of his instructions were to withdraw the Bill, if the Clause were not accepted. That meant the dropping of important provisions like the Judicial Appellate Tribunal and the removal of Executive Authority to give exemptions.

He, therefore, appealed to the House to accept the amendments and appealed to those in and outside India, on whom the incidence of taxes might fall, to remember that they had to bear a share of the tax burden of their country. (Cheers).

TO AVOID LOOPHOLES

Explaining the reasons which actuated him to support the agreement that had been arrived at Mr. M. A. Jinnah declared that as far as the change over to the accrual basis was concerned there was no question of principle except perhaps as to the method followed. The remittance basis had been tried for many years and many loopholes had been discovered in it. There were people who did not pay any income-tax at all. He explained that a man could instruct his banker in the United Kingdom to invest fifty or seventy-five lakhs there and go free of income-tax on that amount.

A COMPROMISE

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that he emphatically would not have supported the Clause, as it originally stood, even though certain advantages were offered, because of the distinction that was created between Domicile and non-Domicile, and the enormous hardships that would accrue to Indian nationals trading abroad. But he pointed out the offer that was made by the Finance Member and the successful results of the conference that followed, had altered the situation. No Party, he declared, could get sixteen annas from a compromise.

WHO WILL BE AFFECTED

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said he was of opinion that it was not reasonable to argue that lakhs and lakhs of Indians abroad would be affected adversely. Who were the traders abroad, he asked who would be thus affected.

HE REMINDED THE HOUSE THAT. THE MODIFICATIONS EFFECTED ROPED IN ONLY THE MILLIONAIRES.

WHY SHOULD NOT SUCH MEN HE ASKED, CONTRIBUTE TO THE INDIAN REVENUES?

Whether the knife falls on the melon or the melon falls on the knife, he said, it would be the melon which would be cut. Therefore it was necessary to see that the melon was cut, where it was most juicy.

The amendment was lost by 94 votes to 12.

FATE OF AMENDMENTS.

The House next rejected without division Sir Cowasji Jehangir's amendment which sought to exempt from the operation of the Bill those incomes, which were the result of activities for the period from 1933 to the date on which the Bill came into force.

Sir Cowasji pointed out that this would give foreign traders and investors a chance to adjust their position.

Mr. Aney's amendment by which agricultural income accruing or arising in British Burma and Indian States would not be included in the income or profits or gains for a period of five years from the date on which the Bill would come into force, was also rejected without a Division.

Before rising for the day, the House accepted the agreed amendment to Clause 4, by which the proviso would now read:

"Provided further that in the case of a person not ordinarily resident in British India, income profits and gains, which accrue or arise to him without British India shall not be so included, unless they are derived from a business controlled in or a profession or vocation set up in India or unless they are brought into or received in British India by him during such year."

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

Expanding Insurance Business In India

Bombay Presidency Tops List With 69 Companies In 1937

What is the proportion of the Indian Companies premium income on life business spent on management and what dividends are paid to shareholders and bonus to policyholders? What is the financial position of the companies as disclosed by their actuarial valuations? What are the deposits made by these companies? What are the assets of the companies and how are their funds invested? What is the business other than life assurance which is transacted in India and how is it divided between Indian and non-Indian companies?

Answers to these questions and others of vital consequence to the interest of the rapidly growing number of Indian policy-holders, are to be found from facts and figures appearing in the Indian Insurance Book, 1937, which has just been issued

INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

The large expansion of the business during the last one decade is shown by the fact that the total business remaining in force with Indian Life Offices at the end of the year 1927 was Rs. 60,00,00,000 and at the end of 1936, it was Rs. 175,00,00,000. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1936 amounted to nearly Rs. 38,00,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again, the total life assurance income of Indian companies was Rs. 429,00,000 in the year 1927; and Rs. 11,35,00,000 in 1936 exceeding the preceding year's income by over two crores.

The total number of Indian Life Offices which are subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act is 213 of them, 178 being proprietary and 35 mutual.

The number of companies which are subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928, is 379 Of this total 232 are constituted in India and the rest abroad.

PROVINECS SHARE.

Considering province-wise, Bombay heads the list with the 69 companies established in that presidency, and Bengal comes second with its 50. Other provincial figures are; Madras, 41; the Punjab, 30; the United Provinces, 12; Delhi, 10; the Central Provinces, 5. Bihar, 4; Sind and Ajmer-Merwara, 3 each; Assam and Burma, 2 each; and the North-west Frontier Province, 1

Since the publication of the previous Year Book, Bombay and Bengal added two companies each to their numbers; and the Punjab and Madras, one each. Of the total of these six new companies formed during the year, two companies have commenced life assurance business under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act.

The total new life assurance business (excluding that on the dividing plan) done by Indian companies in India during the year 1936 was 239,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 36,00,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 184,00,000 out of the total Indian new life assurance business of 273,000 policies assuring Rs. 46,75,00,000 and yielding a premium income of Rs 241,00,000.

The total life assurance business effected in India by Indian companies and remaining in force at the end of 1936, was 989,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 168,00,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 7,87,50,000 the grand total including foreign companies being 1,261,000 policies assuring Rs. 261,00,000 including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs. 13,00,00,000.

CHARACTER OF BUSINESS.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life insurance business only, while most of the non-Indian companies carry on insurance business other than life. Indian companies carrying on life assurance business only, are 185 in number. 23 others combine life assurance with other insurance business; but 19 carry on insurance business other than life.

NON-INDIAN COMPANIES.

Out of the 147 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on insurance business other than life, 12 carry on life business only and 13 combine the two kinds of business. Of the latter 25 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 7 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

Of the total new life assurance business effected in India in 1936 (mentioned earlier), the share of British companies is Rs. 4,50,00,000, the Dominions and Colonies, 512,50,000, Germany, 1,00,00000 and Switzerland Rs 12,50,000.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

The total net Indian premium income under insurance business other than life assurance in 1936, is Rs. 2,75,00,000. In this amount, the Indian companies' share was Rs. 74,00,000 and of non-Indian companies' Rs. 2,00,00,000. The Indian companies received Rs 36,00,000 from fire, 11,00,000 from marine and 27,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business while non-Indian companies received 101,00,000 from fire, 41,00,000 from marine, and 58,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business, also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of Rs. 70,00,000 in 1936 from business outside India.

COMPANIES' ASSETS.

The bulk of investments of Indian companies are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 per cent of the total assets and amount to Rs. 34,25,00,000 after allowing for an investment fluctuation fund of Rs. 76,00,000 provided for in the balance-sheets.

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to Rs. 49,00,00,000. The bulk of this amount Rs. 38,00,00,000—represents the Indian assets of companies constituted in the United Kingdom and Rs. 10,00,00,000 those of companies constituted in the Dominions and colonies. Out of the Rs. 49,00,00,000, Rs. 44,00,00,000 represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India, either solely or along with other insurance business.

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WHY SHOULD I TELL YOU? MAYBE YOU DON'T KNOW YOURSELF!
DON'T STALL! DON'T STALL! IF YOU KNOW, WHAT IS IT?
IT'S A MILKMAN'S HORSE!
Fisher

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HALL FOR CITY

Corporators Urge Polling Day Should Be Declared Holiday

DOES THE CITY REQUIRE A MUNICIPAL HALL?
This question was discussed on Thursday by the Municipal Corporation, and it was resolved to ask the Municipal Commissioner to submit a report.
The Corporation also passed a resolution requesting the Government of Bombay to declare the Polling Day as a public holiday.

At the outset, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor referred to the death of Nawab Shah Rookh Shah and said:

"Before proceeding with the business, I have to refer to the sad death which occurred in Poona on Wednesday of Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Jung Bahadur, eldest son of the late Aga Akbar Shah and cousin of His Highness the Aga Khan. The late Nawab was a prominent figure in Poona, and took an active part in social and civic affairs. He was a member of the old Bombay Legislative Council and was held in high esteem by all parties. A man of quiet and unostentatious disposition, the late Nawab held liberal views in politics and our sympathies go to the family of the late Nawab and His Highness the Aga Khan."

MERE FOR PUBLIC HALL.

Mr. P. W. Wagh moved "That the Commissioner be requested to report, at a very early date, on the advisability and feasibility of constructing a Municipal Public Hall and Theatre somewhere in the heart of the City so that the building can be permitted to be used by the public on payment of reasonable rent for public lectures, demonstrations, plays, etc., or could be let out to dramatic or similar companies or Associations, as the want of such a building in the heart of the City is keenly felt by the public for the purposes mentioned above, the land for the same being obtained, if necessary, from Government free of cost or at a nominal value.

Dr. D. G. Tendulkar seconded the proposition.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram opposing the proposition pointed out that there were several public halls in the city, such as the Town Hall, C. J. Hall, Damoder Thakersey Hall and Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, and there was no necessity to have a Municipal public hall which would absorb a large sum of money.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin also opposed the proposition, but it was carried by a large majority.

LABOUR STAFF IN HOSPITAL

The house also agreed to the following propositions of Mr. M. R. Masani

That the Corporation are of opinion that as owing to paucity of labour staff at the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College the labour staff at the Hospital and College have to work 12 hours a day and as they as well as the patients are, as a result, put to great hardship and inconvenience and in view of the arduous nature of their duties, the labour staff of the Hospital and College should not be made to work for more than 8 hours in the day.

That the Corporation are of opinion that the labour staff of the K. E. M Hospital and the G. S. Medical College should be paid wages for the days on which casual leave is duly taken by them.

The first was sent to the Medical Relief Committee for report, while the other was sent to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

HOLIDAY ON POLLING DAY.

The Corporation also agreed to the resolution of Mr. I. S. Patel to request the Government to declare the Polling Day for the next General Municipal Elections which will take place in or about January 1939 as a Public Holiday for the City of Bombay and that a similar request be made to the learned Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay to close all the Courts in Bombay under its jurisdiction."

Mr. Patel agreed to embody in his resolution also to request the mill owners and public institutions to close that day.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

MADRAS:— His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the sufferers in the recent cyclone in Kistna, west and east Godavari districts.

ABDUCTION OF WIDOW

Three Accused Fined

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Dec. 8.

"Taking into consideration the relations subsisting between the accused Sayad and the complainant Anusuya, the offence of abduction brought home to the accused is not so heinous as to merit condign punishment." So saying, Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, convicted and sentenced yesterday Sayad Mustapha, Kedarnath Mathura and Kalhu Malik Umrao, (all of Bombay), to one day's imprisonment and Rs 100 fine, and Rs. 25 each, respectively, for an offence of abduction of a Maratha widow Anusuya, a resident of Warap, near Kalyan, on the 18th February last, with a view to have illicit intercourse

The facts of the case are that the three accused left Dadar on the date referred to, and on reaching Warap, forcibly took Anusuya in their car. The woman was found passing by the street. The car proceeded for some time towards Kalyan when the driver scenting mischief stopped it and allowed the woman to go out. The accused Sayad chased her and gave a thrashing. On a complaint lodged before the police, the Kalyan Resident Magistrate committed the case to the Thana Sessions.

The defence plea that the woman was the legally married wife of the accused Sayad was disbelieved. The complainant, however, was the mistress of the accused Sayad as was admitted by both the parties, and showed her willingness to stay with him. In view of this the Judge taking a lenient view of the matter sentenced the accused as above.

Messrs. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Prosecutor, and D. K. Deshpande appeared respectively for the Crown and defence.

STOP, LOOK LISTEN

A Primer On Road Safety

With a foreward by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, and sanctioned by the Provincial School Book Committee for use in pupils' libraries and as supplementary readers or prize books in secondary schools, the booklet, "Stop, Look, Listen" published this morning under the auspices of the Safety First Association of India provides under one cover an outline of child safety education from Kindergarten through senior high school. It is written on the principle that safety is not accomplished by intensive work in a few days, but is a matter of habit formation which must extend throughout the course

Its objectives are to develop in the child a feeling of responsibility for his own safety and the safety of others, to prevent accidents, to develop good habits which will keep the child out of dangerous situations, to promote interest in the maintenance of health and to nurture the right attitude towards law and law enforcing agencies.

Written by Mr. A. S. Trollip, Hon. Jt. General Secretary of the Association and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay, "Stop, Look, Listen", available at a popular price of eight annas per copy, is a complete guide for the teaching of safety on the playground, in the school and in the streets.

Success Of Rural Uplift Work

(From Our Correspondent).
GWALIOR, Dec. 6.

The Purani Chaoni rural uplift work, which was sponsored under orders of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, as an experimental measure, has proved a success, according to a report recently submitted to Gwalior Darbar by the Director of the Co-operative Department. "The central principle followed throughout has been to surround the villager with the means of self-help and educate voluntary workers in the principles of rural improvement. They have endeavoured to foster and develop on the lines which make for better homes, better social life, better health, better income and better living."

Success was achieved in the settlement of disputes by arbitration, spread of education, prevention of extravagance on customary social functions, sanitation co-operation

Many indegenous industries started to better the economic condition of villagers, are making satisfactory progress

The whole work under the guidance of a Government Officer is being conducted by various committees of villagers. These committees meet often to take decisions on matters affecting the welfare of the entire community. Official intervention has been **very much minimised.**

TO BOLSTER UP 18d RATIO

Reserve Bank Dissipating Sterling Funds In London

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, to-day:

"Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber understand that the New Zealand Government have resolved on far reaching steps designed to conserve their sterling funds. Various steps reported indicate, as the New Zealand Premier said, a definite plan of national development. He also calls it an honest attempt to raise standard of New Zealand. As against this, in India, since the beginning of the current Financial year, Reserve Bank have been experiencing increasing difficulties in obtaining their sterling requirements and have been dissipating their sterling funds in London. The higher rates of interest paid on weekly treasury bills at a time when money in financial centres is difficult to lend suggests deflationary policy to bolster up eighteen pence exchange. When the policy all over world is to keep money cheap to provide stimulus for trade and industries, Government persistence in paying higher rates of interest on treasury bills would defeat this object. Committee would like to know whether any steps have been suggested by the Reserve Bank, and if so what action Government propose take thereon."

DUTY ON WHEAT

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce:

With reference to the Bill by the Honourable Commerce Member in the Assembly imposing for period extending upto 31st March 1940, duty of Rupee one annas eight per Cwt. on wheat and wheat flour imported into India, Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, while approving of the principle underlying the Bill, presume that same exemption from duty on wheat contracted before date of Bill as obtained in the Wheat Import Duty Act, 1931 is provided for. If this provision is not made in Bill, the sudden imposition will entail unjustifiable loss on bona fide transactions prior to date of Bill, and a new undesirable departure would be created. Kindly reply.

Two Mill-Workers Arrested But Court Gives Them Benefit Of Doubt

The alleged theft of one yard of cloth of the price of four annas only in a City Mill created a lot of commotion, resulting in two arrests! However it ended in the acquittal of the accused, he being given the benefit of the doubt by Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, Additional Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

Hanumant Sitaram Salvi working in Shrinivas Mills at Lower Parel was arrested on the 1st September on the ground that he had committed thefts of a piece of cloth valued at four annas. Rambhau Zilloo was also arrested, but was discharged for want of evidence. His house was also searched but nothing incriminating was found except some cloth for which he held a voucher.

Mr. Pestonji Phirozeshaw Patel, Bleaching and Finishing Master of Shrinivas Mills, the complainant in the case stated that it was reported to him that Salvi had hidden a piece of cloth in his inside coat pocket during the noon recess of the mill.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, who defended the accused, cross-examined Mr. Patel and questioned him whether the whole plot against the accused and another who was arrested was concocted because they were Congress workers. The complainant denied the suggestion.

The prosecuting Police Officer pressed for a conviction as considerable quantities of cloth had disappeared from the Mill through alleged thefts which were difficult to detect.

Mr. Joachim Alva ridiculed the idea of a young man fully conversant with English, pocketing a four anna worth piece of cloth in broad day-light and keeping it in his pocket for half a day! It must have been planted there by some interested party.

Mr. Kantilal Thakore, the Magistrate, acquitted the accused, **as it was a doubtful case.**

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. J. H. Garrett, is granted from 1st December, 1938, leave preparatory to retirement

Rao Saheb V. D. Kawthalkar, who was holding a temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police from 29th October 1938, vice Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin suspended.

Rao Saheb H. R. Thakkar, who was holding a temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police from 22nd November 1938, vice Mr. J. H. Hammond.

Mr S. R. Nandi, Inspector of Police, Kaira, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

The following appointments are made: Vice Mr. S. R. Nandi who is due to retire from 23rd December 1938:—

Mr. L. T. Chandavarkar, Inspector of Police, Nasik, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Rao Saheb H. R. Thakkar, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Mr. D. A. Shirole, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

No. S. 20/10.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Shah, Specialist in Venereal Diseases for Bombay Presidency, is granted leave from 1st December upto 16th January 1941, preparatory to retirement from 17th January, 1941.

Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Bapu Kale, Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from service from 13th January 1939.

Mr. T M. Kazi is appointed Special Land Acquisition Officer for the Khardi land acquisitions, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. M. B Desai, Assistant Lecturer in English, Karnatak College Dharwar, is appointed to officiate as Lecturer in English in the Bombay Educational Service, Class II, in the same College from 10th November 1938 to the end of the current academic year.

GOVERNOR VISTING ALIBAG

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Governor accompanied by Lady Lumley, Mr. J. B. Irwin, Secretary to the Governor, and the Aid-de-Camp will pay a visit to Alibag to-morrow (Friday) morning. They will leave the Apollo Bunder by the launch "Diamond" and reach Rewas at about 10 a.m., and thence proceed to the Collector's Bangalow, Alibag.

His Excellency will pay a visit to the Civil Hospital and the Observatory in the morning. Lady Lumley will visit the Alibag Women's Club and the Maternity Hospital, Alibag, in the morning.

In the afternoon, His Excellency will visit the Police Headquarters and later grant interviews.

His Excellency and party will return in the evening after an "At Home" to be given by the Collector at Alibag.

A resolution signed by about 45 members of the Congress Party in the U.P. Legislature has been submitted to the Leader of the Party to hold a party meeting to elect a new Chief Whip in the Place of Pandit Venkatesh Narain Tivary, who is also a Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier.

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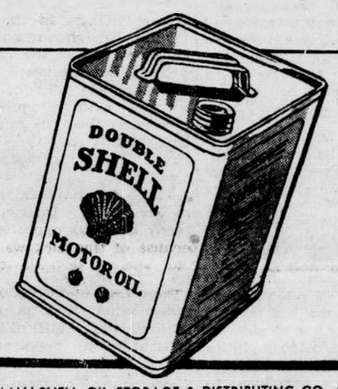

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Triple-Plan For Rural Uplift

Nurie Busy With Electricity, Irrigation And Road Schemes

(By "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Special Correspondent).

"THE BETTERMENT OF THE MASSES AND UPLIFT OF THE INDIAN VILLAGES BEING THE CHIEF AIM OF THE CONGRESS, MY DUTY, AS A MINISTER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS, FALLS UNDER THREE CATEGORIES" said the Hon. Mr. N. Y. Nurie to me, when I questioned him as to what ideal the Congress Ministry was striving to attain, so far as his portfolio was concerned.

As he explained to me in short, swift sentences, the main programme of the Ministry, Mr. Nurie impressed me as a man who was keenly alive to the villagers' sufferings and who fondly dreamt of a day when the People's Ministry would be able to relieve those sufferings. He beamed with a pleasant smile when he referred to the Bhatgar scheme and explained how his Government was entertaining the hope of bringing electricity within the reach of the poorest of the poor villagers. It was evident that his deep knowledge of the problems of the Presidency was not drawn merely from the Secretariat files but was based on a personal study during his tours in the different districts.

Mr. Nurie believes in intimate geographical knowledge to enable a person in charge of his portfolio to understand the intricacies of each problem. He never says a thing about any place without pointing it out on the maps with which the walls of his room in the Secretariat are decorated. I found him closeted with the Engineers for hours together evidently discussing a problem in all its aspects. He believes in questioning and cross-questioning because he is aware that he is a lay-man.

ELECTRICITY FOR VILLAGES

Referring to the three-fold duties which lay before him, Mr. Nurie said:—"I have to provide cheap power to the people in the villages and make the villager electricity minded. I have to provide irrigation facilities to enable the agriculturist to raise his crops when the rains fail. I have to enable him to industrialise agriculture because it is only then that agriculture would be paying. I have to provide facilities for roads to enable the agriculturists to take their produce to markets where they can get better prices."

Linking up of the roads to provide easy communication was also one of the important items of work.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

Referring to one of peculiar problems of the Presidency, Mr. Nurie said that experience had shown that irrigation could not pay here unless there was a combination of hydro-electric schemes with irrigation schemes. Bombay was different from the U. P. or the Punjab in this respect. The reason was that reservoirs for storage of water were in the ghats, while irrigation had to be done miles away, in the plains. Naturally, the irrigation costs were exorbitant. A combination of hydro-electric schemes with irrigation schemes was the only solution to the problem of high cost.

The Bombay Presidency was abounding in natural resources, expressed the Minister, but unfortunately, they had not been utilised so far, for the advantage of the masses.

BHATGAR DAM SCHEME

"I have got programmes on all the three fronts which I have mentioned" he added.

Referring to the domain of electricity, he said that as a first step, the Bhatgar dam scheme had been undertaken with a view to provide cheap electricity to villages. According to the present expectations of the Government, it would be possible to enable the villager to have electricity at the rate of an anna or probably something less than an anna, when the scheme was complete.

The villagers in the area and in the neighbourhood were enthusiastic about the scheme, expressed the Minister. Many from the adjoining villages had come forward with a request that the area covered by the scheme should be extended so that they also could derive advantages from electricity.

The Bandhardara dam scheme in the Nasik District was now ready and was expected to be included in the next Budget.

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

Referring to irrigation, the Minister said that as soon as he realised the difficulties of the cultivators, he appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir M. Visweswaraya to look into the different problems of irrigation. The report submitted by the Committee had been considered by the Government and its decision on the matter was likely to be out shortly. The Government, he said, would undertake a definite programme of irrigation works throughout the Presidency.

In scarcity areas of the Presidency, the Government had already appointed two special Engineers for survey work and also to suggest ways of affording relief to agriculturists.

The Government was investigating the possibility of undertaking major irrigation works in southern and northern circles of the Presidency.

ROAD PROGRAMME

With regard to roads, the Minister referred to the seven-year road programme before the Government. It had also taken up the question of having village approach roads throughout the Presidency to link the villages with main roads and to establish communication between village and village.

To meet the needs of fast moving traffic, the Government was intending to undertake the modernising of important roads. This step would provide safety and do away with dust nuisance.

PROSPECTS OF A LOAN

"The finances at our disposal are no doubt limited but so far as the present programme is concerned, we will not be handicapped" expressed Mr. Nurie, in conclusion. He expressed that so far as the electricity and irrigation programmes were concerned, the Government would naturally go in for a loan. The question of taking a loan for new roads was not being considered by the Government just at present.

OVERCROWDING IN MENTAL HOSPITALS

Public Appreciation Of A Growing Need

Overcrowding, with its implications of growing hardship to the patients and increasing difficulties for the institutions, is reported in India's mental hospitals. With increasing urbanisation and education there is demand that these patients should be cared for and that institutional treatment for the indigent mental patients should be a charge on the State.

At present there are only 17 mental hospitals in British India, three in Madras Presidency, five in Bombay Presidency, three in the United Provinces, two in Bihar and one each in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam and Sind. The province of Bengal has arrangement by which its mentally defective patients are admitted to the mental hospitals in Bihar. There are no such hospitals in Orissa or the North-West Frontier Province.

ONLY TWO STATES

Among States, Mysore has a mental hospital at Bangalore with accommodation for 183 males and 67 females, and Hyderabad has a small lunatic asylum in the Central Jail. A scheme for the construction of an up-to date mental hospital has been sanctioned and the construction work is to be started shortly.

In the 17 hospitals in British India there is accommodation for 8,425 patients, but the number of patients actually confined in these institutions in 1936 was 11,792 of which 8,930 were males and 2,862 females. There was overcrowding in almost all the hospitals, but it was more acute in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces. The demand for admission in some hospitals was so great that even criminal insanes had to be lodged in jails where there was no satisfactory arrangement for treatment.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS

A greater part of the accommodation in the existing mental hospitals is occupied by incurable patients, and the only important advance made in recent years has been the organisation of psychiatric clinics at medical teaching institutions in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. No such clinics exist in the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North West Frontier Province, Orissa, Baluchistan and Coorg. Funds are not available anywhere to provide adequate accommodation for mental patients, but whenever possible psychiatric clinics should be opened at the large hospitals. Such clinics deal especially with the early curable cases and when combined with a Neurology clinic often produce the confidence which attracts patients.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

Another pressing problem is the provision of separate institutions for the training of mentally defective children. In Bombay the training is given at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy House for Children, Matunga, which is maintained by the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. The Children are taught on Montessori lines and the training includes classes on sewing, embroidery, raffica work and bread work.

TRAINING SHIP CADETS

About 500 invitees were conveyed by special launch from Ballard Pier to the "Dufferin", to witness the annual prize distribution ceremony to the cadets of mercantile Marine training ship.

His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley presided.

After the performance of physical culture feats by cadets and the reading of the annual report by Capt. R. C. G. McClement, Lady Lumley distributed the prizes. A remarkable feature of this year's function was the presence of many Burmese Cadets among the successful competitors. The Viceroy's gold medal was awarded to Senior-Cadet Captain Inder Singh and the Governing Body Prize was given to Senior Cadet-Captain S. A. Samson. Cadets Ba Thi and Maung Aung were among the Burmese prize-winners.

His Excellency the Governor addressing the gathering remarked that the training imparted to the Cadets was highly efficient and there was no reasonable ground to complain that the time so spent was not beneficial.

The guests were brought back on the launch to the Mole Station, after refreshment had been served to them. The quests were conducted around the ship among others by Messrs. A. W. D'Souza and P. M. Mistry.

TEMPORARY TRADE BOOM

1937-38, A Prosperous Year For Primary Producers

India saw in 1937-38 the culmination of a long period of recovery in world trade and prices, says the Review of the Trade of India for the year.

The world trade situation in relation to India, the direction of trade in relation to the British Empire and foreign countries, the sea-borne trade of maritime. Indian States, balance of trade and movement of treasure, cotton manufacture, piecegoods, artificial silk, iron and steel, mineral oils, paper, paste board, hardware, sugar, precious stones, jute, tea, cotton hides and skins, food grains, wool and coal are surveyed comprehensively in the review.

Rapidly-expanding production and equally-growing optimism had marked 1936. The outlook in the beginning of 1937 appeared bright, for the rearmament policy promised a large growing demand for both material and finished products. This demand grew so rapidly in 1937 that fears of acute shortage began to be expressed.

This boom phase, however, was of short duration. The price-level attained the maximum in April, 1937. Thereafter it fell rapidly till June, and declined again sharply and continuously from September to the end of November. After a temporary rally, it continued its downward trend, although not so sharply, until the middle of June, 1938. Since then the trend has been decidedly upwards, although it is not yet possible to decide whether that month will be the mark of a real turn in the cycle of prices and of activity.

THE TRADE CYCLE.

The year 1937 was, on the whole, undoubtedly a prosperous one for the primary producers, owing to a combination of high prices and increased output and sales.

The trade cycle which ended in 1937 showed certain marked differences from those of the past. In the leading money markets cheap money prevailed throughout the recovery phase. There was no pressure upon the cash reserves of the banks, and money did not become dearer, as is usually the case during normal trade cycles.

INDIAN CULTIVATOR.

In the depression which started in 1929, agricultural and raw material-producing countries suffered even more severely than the industrial countries. The Indian cultivator was in sore distress on account of the disastrous slump in agricultural prices. When the upward movement started in 1932-33, the rise in the price of commodities in which he was interested was painfully slow and halting, and it was only in the middle of 1936 that the primary commodities began their definite upward movement.

As the year advanced, the rise almost became a boom, and the prices touched a figure which was the highest for many years. But these boom conditions were too artificial to last, and April, 1937, witnessed a sudden reversal of the upward trend in business conditions. There were, besides, unfavourable developments in world markets in primary commodities, and they seriously affected Indian agricultural conditions. The magnitude of the decline was clearly seen only after the middle of 1937.

RAW COTTON.

The outstanding feature of the year, says the Review, summing up the position of raw cotton, has been the record crop in America and a new record of the world's total crop of raw cotton. This very large output came at a time when the boom in the world business conditions had definitely been reversed and a rapid downward movement had started. As a result, prices of raw cotton slumped disastrously during the first six months of 1937-38, and touched new low levels in October.

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3. is manufactured under the latest and most hygienic conditions,
4. is untouched by hand throughout the entire process of manufacture,
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In catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels and in nervous 'run-down' conditions, it is equally efficacious. It soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal, healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality.

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for over 40 years, Angier's Emulsion is a true safeguard against Winter ailments.

It is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions

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I GIVE THE CHILDREN
Mistol
BEFORE THEY GO OUTDOORS
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
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All Over the World

Thousands of sufferers in all parts of the civilised world have gained relief by using Little's Oriental Balm. It will do the same for you.

READ WHAT GRATEFUL USERS SAY:

MRS. PHILLIPS, RAWALPINDI:—"I have been using your Balm since 1894 and am never without a bottle in my home"

CAPT. M. P. LOTHIAN, Egypt:—"Please send me two bottles of Oriental Balm. I find it a great success."

MR. L. JOURVAL, CHINA:—"I Bought 2 doz. bottles of your Little's Oriental Balm and found same to be the best balm I ever had."

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MRS. F. CHARLES, LONDON England:—"Your balm has given me great relief for many very bad headaches and other pains, I feel I don't want to be without it."

MR. P. FEDORA, TUNIS:—"Little's Oriental Balm for Rheumatism, Neuralgia has done me good."

CHANG TENG TOON, SINGAPORE:—"My family is a constant user of your balm."

MESSRS. APOTEKET NORDST JARNAN, STOCKHOLM:—"Regarding your splendid preparation Little's Oriental Balm... we have one customer who has lived in India and who absolutely must have this balm.

MR. A. WARNER, CANADA:—"Your Oriental Balm was used with very great success for Neuritis in my shoulders."

MR. A. JOHNS, MELBOURNE:—"Suffering a good deal from headaches, the Balm is invaluable to me."

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

Relieves Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Headache, Earache, Toothache, and all Muscular pains.

Expensive Marriages And Dowry System Must Go

Begum Mir Amiruddin On Social Service For Women

SLOGANS OF MASS CONTACT IN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

"The message of the conference is that of the awakening of women. This should not merely reach the urban intelligentsia, but permeate through the masses. Real India lives in the villages and if this organization is to be really an All-India body, it must establish that mass contact which is the vital need of the hour and cut a pathway through the dark and solitary forests of gloom that surround the lives of villagers." thus said Begum Mir Amiruddin during her presidential address at the Tamil Nad Women's Conference held at Koilpati.

In some quarters she said that the Women's Movement is construed as involving issues that would disrupt the home; but this is never the aim of the organization to which they belong. On the other hand, the All-India Women's Conference seeks to enable women to become better wives, better mothers and better citizens.

GOSPEL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Never before was there greater need for the gospel of social service to be preached to the women or this land than to-day. Our women are accustomed to serve, but they have not yet learnt to give their service outside their homes. The time has arrived when their usefulness should overflow the limits of the home. If India has to make her contribution towards the establishment of a nobler order, a nobler civilization than the world has yet known, she needs the service not merely of everyone of her sons but also of everyone of her daughters.

She referred to the necessity of introducing compulsory education and made an appeal for reforming the customs relating to expensive marriages. She also said that strong public opinion should be created against the dowry system which plunges many a parent into life of untold misery.

Continuing she emphasised the necessity of bringing about economic independence for women. She added that equal pay for equal work is the cry of women in the east and west.

WOMEN'S LEGAL DISABILITIES

All that women want is that due justice should be done to them in the matter of the removal of their social, economic and legal disabilities. The legal position of Hindu women particularly calls for reform. Laws are but the reflex of the state of society and as such should ensure the well-being of the community. Applying this dictum to Hindu Law as it obtains in India to-day, we find that on the contrary its doctrines completely nullify the rights of those that constitute one-half of the community. The existence of these unequal laws are harmful not only to women but to the whole race. The women of India must accord their whole-hearted support to Mrs. Subbaroyan's demand for the establishment of a Commission to inquire into the legal position of women under the Hindu Law. Her proposal for the compulsory registration of marriages should also meet with their approval, because one of the advantages of this measure will be that it will prevent the evasion of the Sarda Act.

She whole-heartedly supported the general provisions of the Public Health Bill, which is being introduced by the Madras Government. She said that it was a happy augury that Indian men are coming to realise that the women's cause is the nation's cause and that women cannot be isolated from the common life of the nation. And it is a matter of gratification that Indian women have secured political rights.

In conclusion she appealed to women of all castes and communities to unite together in a common purpose of achieving their ends and with unflinching determination march on in accordance with the needs and requirements of the times.

RATE WAR IN HAJ TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 14)

ernment assure the House that they would watch the developments keenly and use their good office again in bringing about a satisfactory arrangement to stop the rate war by negotiation?

Sir Zafrullah: Most certainly.

Bose Research Institute

The question of devising a new scheme for the control and administration of the Bose Research Institute, whether the Institute should continue to receive financial assistance from the Government of India in future and if so, on what conditions, were under consideration, stated Sir G. S. Bajpai replying to Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.

Import of Wheat

The total imports of wheat from Australia during 1937-38 were 19,618 tons answered Sir Muhammad Zafrullah to Mr. Sri Prakasa's question.

The quantity imported during the current year up to the 23rd November, continued the Commerce Member, was 57,000 tons.

The prices of Australian and Punjab wheat at Calcutta on 25th November were Rs. 2|7 and Rs. 3|2 per maund respectively.

Government see no grounds, he added, for supposing that imports of foreign wheat have had any effect on the production of wheat in India.—A.P. and United Press.

Rate War In Haj Traffic

The Secretary, Anjuman-I-Khuddamun-Nabi, Bombay, writes:—

This Anjuman views with great concern the cut-throat competition and the consequent speculative fluctuation in rates that has started in Haj traffic.

As is known to all, the Anjuman has been serving the cause of pilgrims for the last 17 years. But in this particular instance the Anjuman, like all other sensible persons, considers this unhealthy rate war as not only undesirable but highly detrimental to the interest of the pilgrims.

Tempted by heavy reductions, people with very little means, for whom a rupee or even an anna sometimes, makes a world of difference, are also attracted to perform Haj. But on reaching Bombay, when they hear of a sudden rise in fares they find themselves left stranded and in a pitiable plight as they had based their calculations on the reduced rates. The result is that they are thrown entirely at the mercy of charitable and influential persons either to be sent to Jeddah for Haj or back to their homes. Therefore if the prices are reduced, they should be maintained at any cost, or else a reasonable minimum rate should be fixed by Government and agreed upon by the two rival companies.

As known to all interested in Haj Line, last year a pitiable sight was seen in Bombay, as on hearing the rate war going on in Karachi, many poor Muslims came to Bombay from all parts of India and found that the rate was not reduced. After much trouble the members of the Anjuman were successful in persuading one company through the efforts of a Trustee of the Musafarkhana to take these pilgrims at the rate of Rs. 100 by the last steamer and many were stranded in Bombay and they took shelters on the footpath near the Musafarkhana. This is a well-known fact that 90 per cent. of the pilgrims are from the poor classes and about 10 per cent. from those who can stand all the expences.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 2nd December 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares		5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund		5,52,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		82,68,90,000
Loans against securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		3,25,000
Sundries		1,07,34,000
	Rupees	94,94,49,000

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government securities	52,09,47,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,00,41,000	53,09,88,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	7,56,74,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	17,88,40,000	
Bills discounted and purchased	4,09,96,000	29,55,10,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		3,25,000
Dead Stock		1,91,60,000
Sundries		90,54,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	5,41,03,000	
Balances with other Banks	4,03,09,000	9,44,12,000
	Rupees	94,94,49,000

HEALTHY COTTON POSITION

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

Bombay began by putting up a stout resistance to American pressure. The position here was healthy. But pressure continued. And narrowing straddle differences compelled our market to give way. Selling was fairly general and included orders on New York accounts.

Export inquiry from Liverpool and the Continent ceased with the loss of confidence on the Liverpool decline. Until the Bombay-Liverpool spread widens a broadening in demand is unlikely but in that regard we are inclined to look upon Liverpool as being too cheap rather than Bombay too dear.

In the spot market there is a steady offtake of new crop. Berar and Khandeish on shippers' accounts while mills, although buying on a retail scale only, are beginning to show concern regarding the supplies of staple cotton.

Shipments from Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Calcutta and Tuticorin at 534,782 bales are 326,353 bales ahead of last year while receipts at the same ports, totalling 511,099 bales, show an increase of 177,973 bales.

The Indian crop looks like moving slowly. Whether offtake will be equally slow remains to be seen. But it is some time since buying was on other than a retail scale and it is a fact that in spite of the present narrower spreads, Indian cotton is the world's cheapest cotton and world conditions are such that any factor which cheapens manufacturing costs cannot be ignored.

It seems to us that if the Dictator countries would attempt to control their apparently unending urge to disturb confidence, and show a greater sense of responsibility towards world stability the scope for improvement in cotton prices would be quite considerable.

Scheduled Bank's Position

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 2nd December, 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	126,90,14,000
(b) In Burma	6,98,30,000
2 Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	101,87,31,000
(b) In Burma	4,52,91,000
3 Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,63,18,000
(b) In Burma	1,69,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	37,000
(b) In Burma	26,13,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	80,07,000
(b) In Burma	74,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	36,77,000
(b) In Burma	94,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	12,23,68,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	100,15,83,000
(b) In Burma	3,50,21,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	3,50,74,000
(b) In Burma	23,69,000

A resolution condoling the death of Sir Brojendra Nath Seal was passed by the Lucknow University Philosophical Association yesterday.—United Press.

NEED OF POPULAR FRONT

(Continued from page 6)

policy, and Scotland is suffering from neglect just as much as Spain is suffering from bombs". If only the Liberals realise that there can be no sacrifice too great in the struggle against those who are surrendering to German and Italian Fascism.

Conscription In Britain

Meanwhile the topic for discussion during the week-end platform would be the Government's agenda for the next Cabinet meeting on Wednesday. I understand compulsion and regimentation of Labour will be the central topic of the first Cabinet discussions following Chamberlain's visit to Paris. It is believed that Mr. Chamberlain will seek to "put across" the idea so far as the trade unions are concerned by declaring that the French want it "for the defence of democracy" and any attempt to introduce a compulsory system will be prepared for first having an "intensive" drive for a "voluntary" system, which will at an early date be declared to have "broken down". The Government will also by then produce a "voluntary service handbook". In political circles the feeling is that by using the French alleged "request" as a cover, Mr. Chamberlain will try to repeat once again the trick successfully carried out when it was a question of getting Labour and trade union support for the Government's rearmament programme. Then it was stated by reactionary leaders that Labour must support the programme because "the arms were defences against Fascist aggression". However, the Munich betrayal, when the British Government actually supported, and encouraged Fascist aggression, has knocked the pins under all those arguments. Now, it is suggested, Mr. Chamberlain may suddenly declare or cause to be declared, that France "wants compulsion in Britain" as a defence against Hitler.

Palestine Debate

The debate on Palestine on Wednesday provides us with two pictures of that country as presented by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. MacDonald was obliged to build his speech upon the decision to hold a conference with Arabs and Jews in London. He could not indicate what the Government would do if that conference failed to reach agreement, and his main concern was to show that the Arabs had a case as much as the Jews had a case. On the other hand, Mr. Churchill applied himself with energy and exuberance to the task of lashing the Government for its feebleness. In describing in detail his ten-year plan for Palestine, he said that the opposition to-day was humiliating to Britain, and a big share of the blame ought to rest with the Government "for a senseless, needless and profoundly injurious exhibition of British failure". In his opinion the case of Palestine was urgent, but all the Government had done "during three years of classic futility is to palter, falter, maunder and gibber". It was infirm of purpose, impotent of decision, and suffered from decrepitude or will power. Reports from Jerusalem suggest that neither the Jews nor the Arabs are satisfied with the statement of policy of the Government announced in the House on Wednesday. And it is generally believed that the debate has not substantially advanced the prospects of success of the London talks as far as either Jews or Arabs are concerned. The Arabs, though reassured because they are able to suggest modifications in the mandate, dislike Mr. MacDonald's statement that the Balfour declaration stands. On the other hand, the Jews are genuinely alarmed at the suggestion for modifications in the mandate, which they have always insisted is the sole basis for any negotiations.

I support the Prime Minister one hundred per cent, said Mr Grant-Ferris, according to "Hornsey Journal". Mr. Grant-Ferris added: "Next to our Lord, I think Neville Chamberlain is the greatest man who has ever lived in the world".

A Gloucester citizen writes: "Without irreverence it may be urged that the same tender care should be bestowed upon this family A. R. P. guide, as was traditionally given to the family Bible.

The Factories Act 1937 (GT BRITAIN) demands: 'SUFFICIENT & SUITABLE' LIGHTING IN EVERY PART OF A FACTORY

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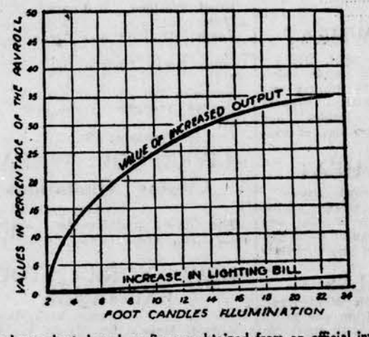

The above chart, based on figures obtained from an official investigation shows that an increase of illumination from 2 foot candles to 20 foot candles resulted in an output increase of 33 per cent —sufficient to provide the extra light twenty times over.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Twelve Million Bales Of Cotton This Year

BROACH DECLINES IN SYMPATHY

Gold Price Soaring Up

BOMBAY: DEC. 8.

NEW YORK COTTON

The final Bureau Report speaks of 12,008,000 bales, which was considered slightly bullish. Though speculative buying appeared with a small rise, but higher prices attracted profit-taking.

BROACH

Broach April-May was quoted higher but after the publication of the Bureau Report, the market declined in sympathy with weak New York.

BULLION

London Gold price gained further six pence to-day. Silver followed the suit and showed some improvement on speculative and Continental support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Dec 8
Previous closing	8.27
To-day's opening	8.26
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.21
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Dec 8
Previous closing	4.65
To-day's opening	4.67
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.65
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 156-0
July August	Rs. 157-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 8

The New York cotton was quiet but steady with operators generally awaiting publication of Bureau Report. Transactions prior to report were quiet and uninteresting with movements also narrow but after the release of Bureau figures, which were slightly bullish and some scattered covering demand developed. Subsequently they again eased under profit-taking.

The trading in March began at 8.26 i.e. one point lower than the last close. Prices eased slightly on scattered liquidation but after the issue of Bureau report giving production at 12,008,000 bales, some speculative buying appeared with the price rising to 8.29 which was however attracted profit-taking with price reacting to 8.23.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 8

To-night, Broach A/M opened at Rs. 156-12 and then advanced to Rs. 157-4. After the publication of Bureau figures Broach was quoted at Rs. 156 and closed finally at Rs. 156-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.32/8.32) 8.31/8.31
March (8.27/8.27) 8.26/8.26
May (8.09/8.09) 8.07/8.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 8

American January (4.63) 4.68
American March (4.63) 4.68
Egyptian January (7.33) 7.35
Egyptian March (7.29) 7.32

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Dec 8

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C I. F. Continent New Crop December January (£18 3/4 buyers) £18 3/4 buyers

Dundee December (£22 1/4) £22 sellers.

Lightning December (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and value) 7 15/16 paid and buyers

Forward February (8 paid and value) 8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay December January (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January £10 1/16 sellers) £10 1/8 paid

METALS

Tin (£215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Irregular) £14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Easier.

Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/4 to £49 3/4) £48 3/4 to £49 3/4

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 8

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.67 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 8

Previous closing	4.68.56
To-day's opening	4.67.75
To-day's closing	4.67.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 8

Previous closing	177.53
To-day's opening	177.56
To-day's closing	177.53

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.75 and then gradually moved lower on lack of support to 4.66.93.

Franc opened at 177.56 and appreciated slightly to 177.53 subsequent changes being small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.226) 13.251
New York on Bombay (35.07) 34.95
Berlin on Bombay (87 3/4) 86 7/8
London on Milan (89.06) 88.75
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-11
Silver (20 1/16d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent 7/8 to 15/16 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec 8

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little speculative and Continental buying. Small offerings. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 8

Spot (20 1/16d) 20 3/16d+1/8
Forward (19 7/16d) 19 9/16d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 8

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-8-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 8

SILVER

Silver ready	51	0	0
Silver Posh	50	15	0
Silver Mah	50	14	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	6	6
Gold Posh	37	6	9
Gold Mah	37	7	0
Sovereign	23	14	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 8

Wheat January	4	3	3
Wheat May	3	5	9
Linseed May	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 8

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 55 3/4d. The market was moderately active on scattered support following better overseas cables but subsequently it reacted on lack of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.64 1/2. The market was quiet but steady with traders generally hesitant in the absence of any stimulating news from outside.

WOOL SALES

Moderate selection with Home-trade as chief buyers. Prices from par to 5 per cent lower compared with the close of last series.

Greasy Inferior to Superior.
Lower (0-8) 0-7 1/2
Higher (1-4) 1-4 1/2
Lower (1-2 1/2) 1-1 3/4
Higher (1-10 3/4) 1-7 3/4

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 8

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper closed at Rs. 98/7 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, November 29, £90 3/4
Wednesday, November 30, £90 7/8
Thursday, December 1, £90 1/4 Ex Div
Friday, December 2, £90 1/4
Monday, December 5, £90
Tuesday, December 6, £89 3/4
Wednesday, December 7 £90

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 8

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/2)
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/55 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£103) £103

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£70 3/8) £70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£89 1/8) £99
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 5/8) £98 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 8

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities were easier. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. ten shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-9) 16-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Elec Music Industry (11-0) 11-0
Princhin Johnson (24-10 1/2) 24-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-0) 29-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (57) 56
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20) £20
Dunlop Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Unilever Ordinary (37-0) 37-0
Ford Motors (17-4 1/2) 17
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£36) £36
British American Tobacco Ordinary (98-9) 97-6
Carreas A (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (129-4 1/2) 128-9
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-9) 21-3
Distillers (89-10 1/2) 89-10 1/2
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-9) 27-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-6) 2-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-1 1/2) 22-6
Inter Nickels (dol 55 7/8) dol 56 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 46-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (36.3) 36.3
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (23-1 1/2) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 28-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-0) 40-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (55-0) 55-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (70-7 1/2) £69-4 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (£90) £89-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 31-3
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (91-10 1/2) 90-7
Burma Oil (83-9) 83-1
Mexican Eagle (5) 5
Shell Transport (81-10 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 3/4) £36 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£27 1/4) £27 1/2
London Midland and Ordinary (£12) £12 1/8
London North Eastern Def. (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
Southern Def (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£118) £118
London Transport 'C' (£77) £76-3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool. Dec 8

The closing quotation for December is 57 3/8d. The previous close was 56d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 8

General Motors (dol 49) dol 48 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) dol 34 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 63 3/4) dol 62 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 116 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful Sentiment

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 8

On the Stock Exchange an early improvement in Kaffirs due to Cape support imparted a cheerful sentiment, but when the demand subsided, the general undertone deteriorated under the influence of easier trend of Giltedged securities.

Among commodities, Manila Hemp quotations were nominal pending further details of the typhoon

The Foreign Exchanges market fluctuated erratically but showed little change on balance.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Coals And Teas Enquired For

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

In jutes slightly easier feeling was again noticed and the chief speculative under Howrah again receded to Rs. 50/14 at the opening of the market to-day. The volume of business was also restricted to some extents.

In coals, a few isolated deals were reported at more / or less quotation prices. Teas were slightly enquired for and a few of popular issues changed hands at steady prices. In the miscellaneous section, apart from usual dealings in its speculative issues there is nothing particular to report in this section to-day. Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following were closing quotations. Government securities three per cent. New loan (1963/65) 98/4 SI three-and-half per cent. Paper 98/4 three-and-half per cent. loan (1947/50) 105/3 four per cent. (1948) Punjab Bonds 107/9 SI.

Railways' Bankura Damodar 92 Ex Div Hoshiarpur Doab 100/8 C T.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 10/12 Dunbar Ord 163 New Victoria Ord 0/13/0 Pref 4/7.

Coals: Aldih 5 Bengal 343 Bhalgora 4 Dhemo Main 12/12 Equitable 35/6 Raneegunge 34 Rewa Coalfields 21/8 New Beerbhoom 17/14 West Jamuria 33/4 CT.

Jute: Adamjee Ord 9/2 Ct SI Anglo-India 306 Bally 162 SI Barnagore 129/8 SI Cheviot 154 Fort William 211 Howrah 50/15 Hukumchand Ord 5/7 India 271 Kamarhatty 470 Nuddea 38.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 6 Consolidated Tin 6/8 Indian Copper 2/4 Rhodesia Copper 1/10 Tavoy Tin 1/9 Bengal Potteries 5/12 Dalmia Cement Prof 99/8 Alkali and Chemical Pref 116/2 Barrackpore Elec 271/8 Bengal Telephone Pref 14/2 Burma Corpn. six per cent. Pref 128 SI Indian Malleable Defd 2/1 Hukumchand Steel Defd 2/1 Indian Iron and Steel 31/3 Marshalls 2/1 Steel Corpn. 9/10 Pref 94 Ex Div B. I. Corpn. Prd 3/3 Great Eastern Hotel 216/8 Dunlop Rubber 2nd Pref 101 Ct Indian Wood Products 24/14 Indian National Airways Defd 2/2 SI Prefd Ordy 10/6 British Burma Petroleum 3/9 Titaghur Paper B Ordy 14/4 Sol Midnapore Zemindary 75/8 SI Buland Sugar 14/6 C Div Balrampore 10 Sol Carew and Co Old 11/12 Ex Div Carew and Co. Pref 113 SI Murree Brewery 12/10 Ol.

Teas: Hasimara 37/14 Rutema 8/4 Seajuli 17/8 Sungma 6/8 Tongani 2/14.

Debentures: Four and half per cent. (1936/86) Clive Buildings 103 SI three and quarter per cent. (1966/76) Rangoon Municipal 100/6 three and quarter per cent.)1956/66) Howrah Bridge 103/4 Ct.—A. P.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98/7
4 per cent 1960/70	111/2
5 per cent 1945/55	116/4

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	115/8
Bank of Hindusthan	31/4
Bank of India	149
Central Bank	29/14
Imperial Bank F P	1575
Imperial Bank P P	385
Indian Overseas Bank	45/8
Reserve Bank	115/8
Union Bank	5/11

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	500
Ambica	240
Arun	226/4
Arvind	1233/12
Asok	220
Bharatkhand	2500
Bombay Dyeing	387/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	201/8
Calico	604/6
Central India	236/14
Century	245
Colaba	144/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	405
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	156/4
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	55
Jubilee	204/6
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	261/4
Laxmi Cotton	520
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	100
Morarji	135
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	219/6
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	221/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	78/2
Swadeshi	221/4
Vishnu	1250

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	141/8
Tata Hydro Ord	154/6
Tata Power Ord	1310

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/4
Bombay Suburban	148/12
Bombay Tram	123/12
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	342/8
Associated Cements	108
Belapur	189/6
Bombay Burma New	180
Bombay Burma Old	517/8
Bombay Steam	215
Bombay Telephone	82
Br B Petrol	3/10
Burma Corporation	8/1
Dalmia Cement	9/10
Indian Bleaching	125
Industrial Investment Tr	41/6
Indian Radio Ord	385/10
Indian Radio Defd	380
Indian Copper	2/4/6
Indian Iron	31/6
Mysore Sugar	31
Port Canning	73/12
Premier Construction	35
Rohtas Industries	25/10
Scindia Steam	18/3
Shivrajpur	92
Tata Oil	46/8
Tata Steel Ordy	316
Tata Steel Defd	1517/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	14/8
Howrah	91
Hukumchand	5/10
Kamarhatty	470
Kanknarrah	350
Lawrence	330
Reliance	55/8

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Dec. 8.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Today	Rainfall Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	77	45	—	...		—0.1
Amraoti	81	62	—	...		—0.6
Akola	87	61	—	...		—0.5
Ahmedabad	86	63	—	...		—0.2
Ahmednagar	83	63	—	...		—0.7
Ambala	76	45	—	...		—0.3
Allahabad	75	48	—	...		—0.3
Benares	75	45	—	...		0.3
BOMBAY	82	70	—	1.1		+0.7
Bangalore	79	64	—	0.1		—3.0
Baroda	87	56	—	...		
Belgaum	85	61	—	0.4		—1.4
Bijapur	87	68	T	0.1		—1.1
Bhavnagar	84	57	—			—0.1
Calcutta	81	59	—	0.1		—0.7
Cawnpore	77	50	—	...		—0.5
Calicut	90	75	—	1.4		—4.2
Colombo	84	73	T	5.5		—8.2
Cochin	86	77	—	6.4		—0.9
Delhi	76	45	—	...		—0.1
Hlderabad (Dn.)	86	62	—	...		—1.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	62	—	...		—1.1
Indore	79	51	—	...		—0.4
Jhansi	77	47	—	...		—0.2
Jubbulpore	82	44	—	...		—0.6
Jaipur	78	49	—	...		—0.1
Karwar	85	70	—	1.8		—0.1
Karachi	81	62	—	..		..
Khandwa	84	53	—	...		0.5
Lucknow	77	49	—	...		0.2
Lahore	76	41	—	...		0.1
Multan	74	38	—	...		—0.1
Mysore	84	66	—	0.4		—2.4
Madras	83	72	T	2.8		— 13.6
Marmagoa	84	71	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	85	59	—	0.1		0.5
Mangalore	88	75	—	2.1		— 1.2
Nagpur	84	53	—	...		—0.8
Patna	76	51	—	...		—0.3
Peshawar	64	41	—	0.1		—0.5
Poona	86	60	—	0.1		—0.9
Rangoon	92	72	—	9.9		+7.0
Ratnagiri	82	69	—	2.9		+2.0
Rajkot	87	61	—	...		—0.2
Sholapur	87	69	—	...		—1.1
Surat	92	66	—	...		—0.2
Trichinopoly	87	74	T	0.6		—5.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .024 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.3 degrees 4.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.2 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-12-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Two earthquake shocks, both of slight intensity, at their origins respectively at 4590 miles and 5580 miles away were recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory, at 18 hrs. 45 mts. and 19 hrs. 06 mts. I.S.T. respectively on Wednesday, the 7th December, 1938.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Owners of motor vehicles are reminded that the tax for the first quarter of 1939 has to be paid before 31st December this year. This is a holiday and in their own interests the owners of motor vehicles should pay the tax for next year as early as possible during this month, so that it can be credited to them before December 31st.

Cheques drawn on Banks which have no clearing account with the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India and third party cheques will not be accepted.

'Refund' applications will not be entertained by the Commissioner of Police unless "the registration certificate and disc are surrendered" along with the application.

"MODH JAGRUTI"

Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Parekh of Ghatkopar has filed a declaration in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the printer and publisher of a monthly journal "Modh Jagruti", relating to the Modh Vanik community.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 8

B I S N s.s. Naringa of 4118 Reg. tons Capt. P. G. Hancock arrived from Melbourne via Australian Ports and Singapore with passengers, horses and livestock.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Carignano of 3497 Reg. tons Capt. A. Candelori arrived from Genoa via Italian ports Port Said, Suez and Massowa with general cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Lindenfels of 4594 Reg. tons Capt. H. Arvans arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with general cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D s.s. Falkefjell of 4603 Reg tons Capt. H. Gsaksen arrived from Abadan with cargo of Fuel and Diesel oil.

L. Edward's s.s. City of Elewood of 3822 Reg. tons Capt. L. B. Adams arrived from Philadelphia via New York Port Said, Suez, Aden, Karachi with Passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt. F. Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

P & O S N s.s. Carthage of 7685 Reg. tons Capt. H. Williams arrived from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

James Finlay s.s. Kioto of 2030 reg tons capt. F. Seempton sailed for Verawal, Karachi Bedi, Br. Navlakhi, Tellicherry, Calicut Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. s.s. Bhutan of 2912 Reg. tons Capt. F. McEvan sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China,-Japan ports with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Carignano of 3497 tons Capt. A. Candelori sailed for Rangoon via Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. s.s Carthage of 7665 Reg. tons Capt. H. Williams sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China-Japan ports with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Varela of 1926 Reg. tons Capt. A. Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for Loading on 8-12-38:—

s.s. Cilicia A L for Karachi, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Marmagoa and Europe and American ports.

s.s. Lahore M M for China Japan ports via Colombo and Penang.

s.s. Rawalpindi M M for Europe and American ports via Aden, Port Sudan and London.

s.s. Bandra M M for Kathiawar ports Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.

s.s Vasna M M for Persian Gulf ports via Karchi

s.s. Karaja M M for Porbunder, Marmagoa and African Coast Ports.

s.s. Carignano L T for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon.

s.s. Baron Vernon J M for Hull.

s.s City of Elewood L E for Kovilthattam, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

s.s. Badarpur B S O S & D for Rangoon.

s.s. Conte Verde L T for Europe and and American ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3 Costalia 4171 Karachi 10-12 Anchor Line
6 Kuranto Maru 5188 Karachi 9-12 O S Kaisha.
7 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 10-12 K Nixon.
9 Weissenfels 4852 Karachi 9-12 L Edwards
14 Lichtenfels 4594 Antwerp N F L. Edwards.
15 Naringa 4118 N.F. N.F M.M.
16 Viceroy of India 10027 London 10-12 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 City of Elwood 3822 Calcutta 10-12 L Edwards.
7 Kioto 2030 Karachi 8-12 J Finlay
12-13 Carignano 3497 Madras 8-12 L. Triestino N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalapalaka 2630 Calcutta 10-12 Scindia S. N.
Q Hashemi 238 tons N F N F S Hassum
D/E Jalaranjan \ 3143 Rangoon 10-12 Scindia S N
F Islami 3617 Jeddah 12-12 T Morrison
M Akbar 2479 NF NF T Morrison
N/O Ryoyo Maru 3650 Okha 9-12 M. B. Kaisha

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathaird 29-12-38 P and O
Saudan 30-12-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Comorin 15-12-38 P and O S N
Nagpore 21-12-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 3-1-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Christania 9-12-38 K Nixon
Cilicia 9-12-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 23-12-38 L Edward
Aagtekerk 23-12-38 L Edwards
Trifels 17-12-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Simla 22-12-38 L Edwards
Sumatra 2-12-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Monroe 22-12-38 F F Campbell
City of Elwood 9-12-38 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 19-12-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Canton 24-12-38 P and O S N
Ryfuku Maru 29-11-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Verde 10-12-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-12-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 29-11-38 N Y Kaisha
Kawato Maru 5-12-38 O S K
Jademoor 14-12-38 O S Kaisha
Mirzapore 10-12-38 P and O

FROM RANGOON

Jalaratna 12-12-38 Sc. S. N.

FROM BASRA

Vasna 10-12-38 M M
Coldelana 12-12-38 L. Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 16-12-38 P and O S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalavijaya 2-12-38 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 10-12-38 M M
Tairea 24-12-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 15-12-38 M M
Tango Maru 9-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Elephanta 10-12-38 M M
Kidderpore 10-12-38 P and O S N

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 10-12-38 P and O S N
Somali 30-12-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 17-12-38 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 10-12-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N
Canton 24-12-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Celicia 23-12-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wartenfels 8-12-38 L Edwards
Lichtenfels 11-12-38 L Edwards
Uhenfels 8-12-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Monroe 24-12-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 10-12-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 5-1-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 19-12-38 L Triestino
Jademoor 28-12-38 O S Kaisha
Lahore 15-12-38 P and O
Bhutan 8-12-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O
Nagato Maru 31-12-38 N Y Kaisya
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Kawato Maru 23-12-38 O S Kaisha

FOR RANGOON

Jalaranjan 10-12-38 Sc. S N

FOR CALCUTTA

City of Elewood 10-12-38 L Edwards
Jalapalaka 10-12-38 Sc. S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-12-38 P and O S N
Comorin 15-12-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 14-12-38 M M
Vasna 15-12-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 4-1-39 M M
Takliwa 7-12-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Akbar 14-12-38 T Morrison
El Madina 23-12-38 Scindia S N
Islami 12-12-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 10-12-38 M M
Castalia 10-12-38 Anchor Line
Weissenfels 9-12-38 L Edwards
City of Canterbury 10-12-38 K Nixon
Kawato Maru 9-12-38 O S Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Atlanta City 6-12-38
S S Castalia 6-12-38
S S Viceroy of India 7-12-38
SS S Kioto 7-12-38

EXPORTS

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 1120 bags gr nut cake K Devchand; 675 bags linseed oil cake K Devchand; 4480 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 1317 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 313 bags gr nut kernals B Balwant; 271 bags methi seed B Balwant; 25 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam; 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 50 bales raw cotton C Jairam; 2760 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand.

For Glasgow: 1185 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 2600 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 700 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand.

S S Cilicia for Liverpool: 13580 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 200 bags linseed oil cake L Dreyfus.

For Montreal: 20 bales w/n rugs Cox and Kings (Agents).

S S City of Canterbury for Antwerp: 165 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Baron Varnon for Hull. 61362 bags linseed S B Maheshwari.

S S Lahore for Kobe: 2000 bales raw cotton The Nissho; 850 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Cathay Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 207 cases cigarettes; 46 cases elect cable; 192 drums paint; 37 cases soap; 142 cases biscuits; 51 cases medicines; 142 cases gin; 60 drums lubg oil; 296 cases provision, confty, pickles etc.; 100 bags lithophone; 1360 lse tyres and tubes; 96 cases ovaltine; 75 cases rolled oats; 43 cases borax; 49 bundles fish; 69 cases wine; 58 cases lead pipes; 150 cases cond milk; 40 cases boric acid; 200 bales unread newspaper; 152 drums oil varnish; 1030 cases beer; 252 cases boot polish; 1123 cases whisky; 46 bales bacon; 50 cases printing ink; 40 bags blue.

From Marseilles: 300 bags almonds in shell; 89 bales spring mattress; 47 cases mineral water.

For Havre: 50 coils copper wire; 89 pkgs aniline and indigo dyes.

From Zurich: 54 cases textile machy.

ALL-INDIA 28TH AYURVEDIC MAHA SAMMELAN

The Conference will meet on and from the 28th December to 31st December, under the presidentship of Pandit Shiva Sharma Ayurvedacharya of Lahore. An Adhyapak Sammelan will also be held on the 29th and the 30th under the presidentship of Maha Mahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gana Nath Sen Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S. of Calcutta.

The Hon Mr. B G Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay Government, will perform the opening ceremony of the Maha Sammelan on the 26th, and the Home Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi will open the Ayurvedic Teachers' Conference on the 29th instant.

Both the functions will be held at Madhavbaug, Bombay 4. All Vaidyarajas, Kavirajas and other practitioners in indigenous Indian medicine can attend the function and further the cause of the Medical Science of our Motherland.

Cotton Markets Await Bureau Report

NEW YORK MARKET INACTIVE

Improvement In Technical Situation By Recent Liquidation

BOMBAY, December 8.

The New York Cotton Market was inactive in the absence of a new incentive with traders awaiting to-day's Bureau report and the outcome of the Farmers' referendum.

The technical position of the market has much improved by the recent long liquidation and more cotton is passing into loans than expected as a result of the decline in prices.

The "Journal of Commerce" estimates crop 11,794,000 Bales and the average of private estimates is 12,031,000 bales.

The New York cotton market was inactive in the absence of any important business. The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool and Bombay Cables and trade and commission houses buying but reacted on liquidation and New Orleans selling. Foreign operations were small and hedge selling was light. Spot cotton and textiles were dull. Finally price-fixing appeared and the market was steady.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points up at 8.27 which was also the closing level. During the middle of the session prices advanced to 8.28 which was the highest level while on the lower side 8.23 was reached. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.72c. per lb.

New Orleans cotton market was fairly steady and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged to 2 points up. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 8.46c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market ruled very steady. There was trade calling and straddle buying against New York. Offerings were light as the result of the recent shakeout but outside demand was small. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 4.99d. per lb.

Egyptian market was fairly steady. Giza futures closed 1 to 3 points up and Uppers gained 3 points. The Alexandria market was steady and Sakel's futures closed 4 to 11 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 5 to 4 points.

CONSTRUCTIVE OUTLOOK

"The lesson of Liverpool over last week-end should not be lost on the U. S. Administration. In spite of the fact that it carries a smaller stock of Americans than Bombay carries Indians, Liverpool was the cheapest spot market in the world for American cotton Yet over two successive days futures broke a total of 28 points for the near month. Clearly, cheapness in itself is not sufficient to broaden demand, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

America is pondering over the problem of lost export markets. And, for long, there has been a threat of some sort of export subsidy. In the light of recent Liverpool action would that not be wholly ineffective? With world trade in its present condition an export subsidy would merely break prices without achieving the desired object of expanding consumption. In spite of the relatively tight spot position there is, unfortunately, sufficient cotton to meet the world's immediate requirements. Moreover, any form of dumping abroad is, we understand, contrary to the recently signed Anglo-American Trade Pact.

If the U. S. Government is seriously looking for a solution of the present cotton problem, why go beyond a drastic reduction in acreage? There is too much cotton in the world. Then why not grow less? It is doubtful whether the acreage of outsiders would be affected either more or less than it would be regardless of American policy. The price level is too discouraging where the farmer, outside America, receives no subsidy. And the objection that the U. S. Farmer's income would be reduced if he grew less cotton could be overcome by increased soil conservation payments for land kept out of cotton. Such a scheme would go down to the root of the problem on the production side.

CONSUMPTION

Regarding consumption, the most helpful plan would be one enabling shippers, under Government guarantee, to sell abroad in the currency of the buyers. A small premium payable by shippers to the Government on all cotton exported would place the Government in the position of carrying, in effect, insurance against the non-return of dollars to the U. S. A. Money would not necessarily be lost. And schemes hitherto propounded have not been particularly notable for economy in expenditure. As a contribution to world recovery some such plan would be immensely helpful.

Meanwhile, long interests accumulated in New York in the wake of a squeezed December have been largely liquidated. In spite of a loan at 8.30 in the interior, equivalent to approximately 8.70 at ports, the March position declined to 8.03. Julys, the last of the old crop months, floundered around 7.60 while Octobers could only find relative steadiness at 7.35. And all that in face of suspected but no actual change in the farm programme. It looked overdone. Cotton held out of the loan must now inevitably move loanwards. The decline was too rapid to allow of its being marketed, even had the farmer the desire to sell it outright. And there was no reason why he should sell it outright rather than take advantage of the Government offer which is, in effect, to buy outright at the loan price only in the event of no subsequent price recovery.

There is little encouragement in the trade outlook but news of late has been so bad that it can hardly get worse. And it might get better.

With the last crop estimate of the season and the referendum ahead, both of which might be helpful, the constructive side of the market looks the more reasonable side to follow."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 8-28+04 (2-51 p.m.)
New York March lowest 8-23—01 (11-10 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 4.65+06.
Liverpool March lowest 4.61+02.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New Yok.—Believe dumping loan cotton requires Act of Congress as 1937 and 1938 cotton loans don't mature until July 31, 1939 and Law forbids sale of other Government held cotton for less than fifteen cents. Except little change in to-morrow's crop estimate.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—

Cotton:—View uncertainty over disposal loan stocks advise liquidation longs satisfactory advances.

Wheat:—Indian import duty regarded bearishly but would buy whenever May new below 4d3.

Rubber: Materials:—Both look cheap but dependent progress recovery U. S. A. which appears temporarily checked.

NEW YORK :—

Average of members New York cotton exchange estimate at 1,20,70,000 bales.

Expect voting Saturday sustaining marketing quota better undertone due to general liquidation.

Securities look for advance during next few weeks recommend buying leaders Market dumping loan cotton requires act of Congress as 1937, 1938, cotton. Loans don't mature until July 31, 1939 and law forbids sale of other Government held cotton for less than 15 cents expect little change to-morrow's estimate.

Average of private estimates 1,20,31,000 bales but as best we can judge from present indications farmers will approve Government programme voting Saturday. Trading narrow average of members New York cotton exchange estimate 1,20,70,000 bales small demand for export and domestic but no pressure to sell.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 7

January	8.32+03
March	8.27+03
May	8.09+02
July	7.83+01
October	7.50+02
Middling Spot	8.72+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 7

December	8.57
January	8.39+01
March	8.36+02
Middling Spot	8.46+02

NEW YORK

New York, Dec 7

11-00 A.M. RANGES

January	8.30/8.30
March	8.26/8.26
May	8.08/8.08

NOON CALL

March	8.23
May	8.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec 7

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	5,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	24,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 7

December	4.66+06
January	4.65+06
February	4.65+06
March	4.65+05
April	4.63+06
May	4.61+05
June	4.59+05
July	4.57+04
August	4.54+05
September	4.50+05
October	4.45+04
November	4.46+04
December	4.47+04
Middling Spot	4.99+06

10-12 a.m. quotations

January	4.64
March	4.63

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec 7

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Dec sellers	22/6
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Jan April paid	22/4 1/2

LONDON SPELTER

London, Dec 7

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	12 to 14 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec 7

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 1/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 7

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	21/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan Feb sellers	22/6
Wheat South Australian parcels Afloat sellers	23/3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 8

Following a rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 156/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 156/8 on scattered selling but prices again rallied to Rs. 156/12 on covering. The Bureau report is due to-night and there was utter absence of any business.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 3 points up and in the local market was quoted at Rs. 157. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	156	10	0
Broach J/A	158	2	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J	144	0	0
Oomra March	143	4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J	119	12	0
Bengal March	120	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 8

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		125	122	119	116
Punjab		125	122	119	116
Rajputana		125	122	119	116
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144	
C P No. 1	169	166	163	160	
C P No. 2	160	157	154	151	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 8

Bengal Superfine 129/31
Bengal Fine 126/27 Dec +5 1/2 Jan +4 1/2
Bengal F G 123/24
C P 1 162/63 Dec +17 Jan +14 1/2
C P 2 153/54 Dec +9 Jan +7
Arvi 154/55
Amraoti 148/49
Ellichpur 153/54
Berar 148/49 Dec +4 Jan +3
Malkapur 146/47
Khandesh 136/38
Jalna Sailu 142/46
Burwah Sanavad 150/51
Khandwa 150/51
Mathia F G Dec —15 Jan —19
Broach March +3 1/2
Punjab 4 F Dec +26
Punjab 289 F Dec +59
Sindh N T 197/207

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 8

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,115	6,567	912
Central India	2,292	42,865	223
Barsi and Nagar	433	7,564	3,060
Hyderabad Gaorani	118	454	522
Berar	1,536	27,680	10,075
Central Provinces	524	13,402	1,342
Total Oomras	6,018	98,807	16,134
Dholera	1,074	45,462	2,077
N W Provinces		386	1,189
Rajputana	401	5,708	95
Sind Punjab	1,876	62,178	84,171
Broach	122	11,530	1,406
Coompta & Dharwar	455	10,864	6,713
Westerns Northerns	209	8,662	804
Cocoanada		1	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,683	809
American		512	3,659
Egyptian, African and Sudan	363	107,731	102,097
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		6	370
Total	10,518	353,550	219,461

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 1st Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,004	45,255	45,964
Japan and China	300	301,473	58,600
Coast Ports	230	9,607	20,643
Up-country by Rail		79,933	93,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		2,704	8,101
Total		2,534 438,572	226,529

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales Receipts to date 7-12-38	2771000	5207000
Receipts yesterday 7-12-38	5000	18000
Exports to date 7-12-38	1747000	2852000
Stock at Ports 2-1-38	3143000	3629000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-1-38	3504000	2543000
Stock at Liverpool 2-1-38	1075000	964000
Visible Supply 25-1-38	8008000	7452000
Quantity in sight 25-1-38	6601000	9132000
Quantity out of sight 2-1-38	4228000	4561000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec 7

GIZA—	
Spot	7.76+2
January	7.33+1
March	7.29+1
May	7.29+3
GIZA NO. 2—	
January	7.39+1
March	7.42+1
May	7.44+2
July	7.45+1
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.13+5
January	6.02+3
March	6.05+3
May	6.08+3
July	6.09+3
October	6.00+5
November	5.83+5

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 82 March 87 May 97 July 115 October 124 at cross rate 4.68 3/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 156/12 Liverpool May 1939 4.61 Rs. 44 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 158 Liverpool July 1939 4.57 Rs. 41 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 156/12 New York May 8.09 Rs. 35 1/2 at cross rate 4.68 3/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 158 New York July 7.83 Rs. 28 at cross rate 4.68 3/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 8

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 4d. at £7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was 13 points up at 177.53 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68 3/16. London silver prices for Spot declined 1/16d. to 20 1/16d. but forward quotation was unchanged at 19 7/16d. The market was featureless. New York Spot silver was quoted 42 3/4 cents unchanged as compared with the previous close and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8 15/64. Bombay London Spot parity is Rs. 52/4 and forward is Rs. 51-7-6. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover

GOLD

Ready	37	5	0
Magsar delivery	37	5	3
Posh delivery	37	5	6
Posh Tejimandi	0	6	0

SILVER

Ready	50	14	0
Magsar delivery	50	14	0
Posh delivery	50	12	0
Posh Tejimandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 7

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 7

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-5

LONDON METALS

London, Dec 7

Copper	£43 18 9
Lead	£15 7 6
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£216 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 8

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-6-0

Tone: Firm.

COPPER PRICES TO RISE

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co.'s Cable:—

Copper due to reduction in production expect an advance. Think well of buying at present prices.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec 7

January	£10 1 3
February	10 1 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 8

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 3 6
Highest	29 8 0
Lowest	29 3 6
Closing	29 5 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	28 0 0
Highest	28 5 6
Lowest	27 15 0
Closing	28 1 9
Cottonseed Jan—	
Opening	21 1 0
Highest	21 2 0
Lowest	20 13 9
Closing	20 15 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

December	56d.
March	54 5/8d.
May	55 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec 7

December	dol 0.64 1/4
May	dol 0.66 7/8
July	dol 0.63 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 7

March	1.94
May	1.97
July	2.01
September	2.04

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 8

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	6 0
Shipment Jan March		5	13 0
Shipment July Sept		6	1 0
Kesar		15	6 0
Saraya		15	3 0
Java Spot		F	6.25

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec 7

March	sh. 5 11d.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 5th December	6,508
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	343,032
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	213,340
Increase	129,692

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 7

Broach A/M 1939 opening 156 1/2 highest 157 3/8 lowest 156 1/2 closing 156 1/2

Broach J/A opening 157 3/4 highest 158 1/4 lowest 157 3/4 closing 157 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 143 3/4 highest 144 1/4 lowest 143 3/4 closing 144

Oomra March opening 143 1/4 highest 143 3/4 lowest 143 1/4 closing 143 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 118 3/4 highest 118 3/4 lowest 118 1/2 closing 118 1/2

Bengal March opening 120 1/4 highest 120 1/4 lowest 119 1/2 closing 119 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-12-38) Rs. 3 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 9 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 18 3/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 8

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/8
2 3/4 per cent 1940/52 Loan	99/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/12
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/2
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	116/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	119
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Tone: Steady to firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 8

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov.
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287 3/4
Bank's buying T T	284 1/2
Bank's buying D D	283 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,304
Bank's buying T T	1,334
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying	60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	63 5/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	63 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47 1/8
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 3/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.06 7th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 8th instant
Hongkong London	1/3 8th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 8th instant
Java London	8.59 1/2 8th instant
London Paris	177.53 7th instant
London Belgium	27.84 1/2 7th instant
London Switzerland	20.69 1/2 7th instant
London Berlin	11.69 7th instant
London Stockholm	19.40 5/8 7th instant
London New York	4.68.56 7th instant
London Amsterdam	8.61 3/8 7th instant
London Italy	89.06 7th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady Near. Quiet Forward.

Gold	£7-8-1 6th instant
Gold	£7-8-5 7th instant
Silver London Ready	20 1/8 6th instant
Silver London Ready	20 1/16 7th instant
Silver London Forward	19 7/16 6th instant
Silver London Forward	19 7/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 6th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 7th instant

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 to 15/16 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 3 months 7/8 to 15/16 per cent 7th instant

London discounts 6 months 7/8 to 15/16 per cent 6th instant

London discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 7th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 7

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76
3 1/2 per cent	90
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	98 5/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	108 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	45/7 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 7

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	76
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	90
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	99 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	93 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	108 3/8
Victory Bonds	107 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	82
National Bank of India	34
P and O Banking Corporation	8 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 7

T T London on:

New York	4.68.56
Paris	177.53
Berlin	11.69
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.72 1/4
Amsterdam	8.61 3/8
Brussels	27.84 1/2
Milan	89.06
Berne	20.69 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec 7

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5 3/4

Further Rise In Tata Steel Shares

PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT AND SHORT COVERING

Closing Tone Steady With Realising

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was quietly steady and U.S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dol. 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers advanced dol. 7/8 on production cut. Business was restricted.

The local market was fairly steady and during the first hour business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. Tata Steels and Cotton Mills shares were particularly steady while other sections remained neglected.

Later on there was somewhat better support, believed to be professional which hardened prices.

Towards the close there was general short covering and prices of almost all shares on the forward list advanced.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 1492 and advanced to Rs. 1502 at this level the market was steady but the demand was satisfied, prices weakened to Rs. 1,495.

The market was quietly steady and business was restricted but steady support from professional quarters soon changed the trend of prices and there were unfounded rumours of change in Exchange ratio. This led to active covering and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1520 where profit taking appeared which checked the rise. The tone of the market was steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420 0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	887 8
100	CENTURY	245 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	237 8
100	COLABA	145 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	321 4
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 5 3
100	Finlay	118 12
100	GOKAK	156 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	Kohinoor	262 0
150	Laxmi	520 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	50 0
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	220 0
100	Oosmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	78 4
100	SWADESHI	222 0
100	Swan	110 0
500	Vishnu	1250 0
1,000	Westerns	360 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	115 8
25-50	Central	29 14
500	Imperial	1,575 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	385 0
50-100	India	149 0
100	Reserve Bank	115 8
5	Unions	5-11-3
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	108 0
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 14
20	Mercantile	63 4
15-100	New India	37 13
200	Oriental	4400 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	138 12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1420 0
10	Ajmer	12 2
10	Amalgmd.	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	124 0
100	Bombay Suburban	148 12
10	Broach	10 4
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	154 8
100	TATA POWERS	1312 6
	RAILWAYS	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	961 4
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dn Baramati	103 4
100	Gujarat	101 0
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajgaunj	101 0
500	Tapti Valley	745 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 8

Bombay Dyeing (875) 875 877 881 882 885 882 887 886 887
Century (238) 238 240 244 233 244 245
Central India (234) 234 235 236 235 237
Kohinoor (255/8) 255 257 261 264 262
New Great (218) 218 219 220
Simplex (76/8) 76 77/8 78/4
Swadeshi (215/8) 216 217 218 219 220 221 222
Associated Cement (107/12) 107/12 108
Andhra (1426) 1420
Tram Ord (123/12) 123/8 124
Tata Hydro (153) 153 154/8
Tata Power (1302/8) 1305 1312 1313 1310 1313 1312
T Steel Defd (1492/8) 1492 1490 1500 1495 1502 1515 1520
T Steel Ord (311/8) 311/8 313 312 317 316/8 317 317/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160/4) 160/4
Bellapur (186) 185 187/8 188 189 190
B Steam (214/8) 214/8
B Burma (513/12) 515 512 513 516 513 518 517 518

	MINING	
9	Burma Corp.	6-1-0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-5-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31 6
10	Shivrajpur	52 0
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1515-0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	316 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	343 0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	190 0
200	250 Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	214 8
125	B. BURMA	516 4
50	Bombay Conty.	180 10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 10
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	£2 0
100	I. BLEACHING	125 0
50	Invest Trust	41 6
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	74 8
40	Premier Con. XD.	65 0
15	Scindia	XD 18 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	46 8
	PREFERENCE	
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	283 12
5	p.c. Bombay Tram (TF)	73 0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	570 0
6¼	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 10
7¼	p.c. Tata Power	1605 0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st.	210 10
7¼	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	160 4
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro.	108 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec 7

SAKELS—	
January	13.24+11
March	13.51+04
May	13.69+10
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.54+05
February	10.62+03
April	10.69+05
GIZA—	
January	13.12—05
March	13.26—04
May	13.34—03

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 8

Wheat	1,584	cwts
Linseed	58	cwts
Gingellyseed	2,225	cwts
Groundnuts	23,103	cwts
Castorseed	170	cwts
Rice	19,140	cwts
Myrabollams	2,739	cwts
Cottonseed	9,737	cwts
Gram	3,683	cwts
Joowar	2,609	cwts
Barley	95	cwts
Bajree	3,571	cwts
Indian sugar	2,526	cwts

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Dec sellers	10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Dec sellers	12-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Dec sellers	12-11-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec Jan sellers	11-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Dec Jan sellers	10-17-6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	12
Electric Bond Common	10
United Gas Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	148 1/2
Western Union Telg	23 1/2
New York Central	17 3/4
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Union Carbide	85 1/4
National Distillers	28
Starrett L S	31
United States Steel	62 1/2
Crucible Steel	38
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	89
Ludlum Steel	25
Republic Steel	22
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	9
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	53 1/2
General Motors	48 1/2
General Tlectric	41 1/2
American Radiator	16
Barnsdall Oil	17
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony Oil	13 1/2
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	22 1/2
National Dairy	13
Ligett Meyers B	98
Guaranty Trust	231

Undertone good. Turnover 1 million shares.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 8

December	204.00+80
January	202.60+50

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1938

Indians In E. Africa Perturbed

MacDonald's Statement Does Not Allay Their Real Fear, Says Dr. Anantani

"I am afraid," said Dr. B. N. Anantani, Bar-at-Law, representative of the Indian community in East Africa, in an interview to the Press, "the statement made by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the House of Commons, replying to the debate on the motion of Mr. Noel Baker on Britain's Colonial Policy, with special reference to the question of redistribuiton of Colonial or Mandated territories, bold and unequivocal, as it would appear on the surface of it, does not allay the real fear, in the mind of the Indian community with immense vested interests in Tanganyika Territory."

"I admit," added Dr. Anantani, the correctness of Mr. MacDonald's assertion of 'a simple fact' that "I do not believe there is to-day any section in this country which is disposed to hand over to any other country the care of any territory of peoples for whose government we are responsible, either as a colonial or a mandatory power." "But," proceeded Dr. Anantani, "this is not the test. Did any country other than Germany desire the eventual fate of Czechoslovakia? Did not Great Britain even pledge her word more boldly and unequivocally than in the words of Mr. MacDonald on this issue?"

CONGRESS MUST ACT

Dr. Anantani continued, "Indians in East Africa highly appreciate the recognition by Mr. MacDonald of the importance of interests of Indian community in the territories, but the past experience of the protection of these interests has been so sad. I would cite the instance of the iniquitous redemption of German currency notes after the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles, on which the Indian community had had to lose millions. I would therefore urge the public opinion in India not to go to sleep after this statement. On the contrary, action by the Working Committee of the Congress and the Government of India on this at this moment would not only help to clarify the issue, but would also strengthen the hands of the Government in Great Britain, in the task of an equitable adjustment of interests, in the event of the issue being precipitated in the orbit of grave international problems. Indeed, that would be a natural response to the invitation by Mr. MacDonald to the expression of spontaneous views of the inhabitants of the country."

EAST AFRICA PERTURBED

"The advice I have just received from East Africa," concluded Dr. Anantani, "clearly indicates the magnitude of the problem. His Highness the Aga Khan, who is the Chairman of the Indians' Overseas Association in London arrives in Bombay to-day. I am immediately meeting him on the question and propose that the public opinion in India, irrespective of parties should lose no time in formulating a united policy on the issue without delay."

Hyderabad Satyagraha leaders who courted arrest on the 23rd day of the movement. On the left Mr. Govindrao Mahagal, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, is seen reading his statement after arrest. On the right are Messrs. Bhagwan Rao Majalgaonkar, Raghunath Rao Bakhalikar, Gopal Sastri Samangaonkar and Laxman Malhar Deshpande.

Rate War In Haj Traffic

Commerce Member Bombarded With Questions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Replying to questions by Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi on the rate war in the pilgrim trade Sir Muhammad Zafrullah said "as a result of representations made to me regarding the events of the last pilgrim season, I intervened in the dispute between the Mogul Line and the Scindia Steamship Company, the two companies handling the pilgrim traffic, and at my suggestion they agreed that they would not charge less than Rs. 115 for a return passage from Karachi to Jeddah and that fares from other ports would be adjusted on that basis.

The agreement did not contemplate the fixation of maximum fares. Whether the minimum rates prescribed by the agreement were economic rates or not is a matter on which I am unable to express an opinion, but they were rates to which the companies were prepared to adhere throughout the season.

At the request of the Scindia Company I agreed to reconsider the position at the end of the current pilgrim season in the light of the data which might then be placed before me. But I made no promise that I would fix such rates as would be considered economic and would give a reasonable return on the capital invested by the companies in the trade.

"The two companies were formally advised to put the arrangements into force from 27th October, and an announcement to this effect was made in a press note issued by the Commerce Department on 29th October.

The agreement was a purely voluntary one and depended for its success on the spirit of goodwill and co-operation shown by the parties to it.

But hardly had news of the settlement been published in the press when complaints began to be received from both parties, each one accusing the other of deliberate undercutting in contravention of the terms of the agreement.

Thereupon I made a fresh appeal to both parties to carry out the agreement in letter as well as in spirit, and at the same time caused enquiries to be made in Bombay and Karachi into the complaints made by the two companies.

Though these enquiries proved inclusive in the sense of there being insufficient evidence of a nature which would be accepted in a court of law, yet there were grounds for concluding that some of the allegations made were not without substance.

While these enquiries were in progress, there was a progressive worsening of the atmosphere of distrust and mutual recrimination which had from the first threatened the successful working of the agreement, and on the 1st of December I received intimation from the Mogul Line that they had decided to terminate the agreement as it had failed to achieve the object desired and had been strongly opposed by their Muslim friends.

The breakdown of the agreement in these circumstances, however regrettable, clearly demonstrated the impracticability of enforcing an arrangement of this nature, whether by legislation or by voluntary agreement, and there was no way open to me but to inform the other company concerned that I did not wish to hold them to their obligations under the agreement and they were free to quote what fares they liked.

Sir Abdullah Haroon asked: Are the Government aware that as a result of disagreement between the companies, pilgrims are getting cheap passage, and why should the Government intervene in the matter?

Sir Zafrullah: That consideration was present to Government's mind.

Mr. Chettiar: In view of the fact that the using of good offices of the Government had failed in this case, do Government propose to have legal sanction behind them in this matter?

Sir Zafrullah: I am convinced that whether a rate is fixed by legislation or voluntary agreement, if the companies concerned fail to carry it out, it would be impossible to achieve the desired end.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed: In view of the fact that this informal advice to the two companies about the rate war has failed, will Government now think of more definite measures by means of which this rate war can be avoided.

Sir Zafrullah: If I feel convinced that an arrangement of this kind can be carried out into effect, I will look into the matter.

SINGLE-SELLING AGENT.

Mr. Manu Subedar: While appreciating the Government's action, may I enquire if Government have considered the advisability of arranging single selling agent for tickets of both the companies, so that similar break down may not recur?

Mr. Abdul Qualyum: May I know the reasons why Government will not stop this objectionable practice of the rate war by means of a legislation which will protect the interests of pilgrims as well as Indian Shipping Companies?

Sir Zafrullah: That is exactly what I have been explaining.

STATE CONTROL SHIPPING.

Mr. Joshi: In view of the fact that the shipping in the hands of private companies leads to undesirable consequences, will the Government of India consider the question of taking coastal shipping in their own hands?

Sir Zafrullah: No

Mr. Santhanam: Are Government going to wait, till one of the companies goes out of existence?

Mr. Qualyum: Why do not the Government fix an economic fare?

Sir Zafrullah: This is a large question. I do not know if it is for the Government to take up.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Have the Government considered that the natural effect of this unrestricted competition will be the ruination of the weaker company and the subsequent exploitation by the bigger company of the pilgrims.

Sir Zafrullah: That was exactly the main consideration which induced me to meet these companies.

Mr. Satyamurti: Have the Government considered the possibility of enacting a legislation to prevent the undesirable result?

Sir Zafrullah: At present I would wish to be first convinced that such end can be achieved by legislation.

Dr. Ziauddin: Cannot the Government take steps on the line they did in the case of rail-road competition?

Mr. Subedar: "Will the Gov-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5).

KHER EXHORTS WORKERS TO BE ORGANISED

Speech At Hubli Girni Kamgars' Meeting

HUBLI, Dec. 8.

"Organise yourselves and enable your lives to elevate the country in the eyes of nations," said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressing a Girni Kamgars' meeting at Hubli which he specially attended in company of Mr. Gangadhar Rao and Mr. Gudleppa Hallikeri, both members of the Labour Committee of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. The Premier stressed the importance of unification.

Replying to an address by the workers, Mr Kher assured that he would remove their difficulties. He also promised to do the needful regarding a grant to the Kamgarvikas Mandir. He advised the workers to stop the drink and other evil habits.

The Premier after his tour of Ranebennur and Haveri Taluks, returned this morning to Hubli by train and immediately left for Navalgund and Bhadrappur. At both these places, he addressed ryot sabhas and examined the rural reconstruction work carried on there.

He returns to Dharwar this evening.—A. P.

WOMEN POLICE FOR TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 8.

It is understood about a dozen women will shortly be recruited to Travancore Constabulary as special police.

They will be attached to the police headquarters office and similar recruitment may also be made in districts later on if the experiment proves satisfactory.—A. P.

Bombay Budget Prospects

SALES TAX ENGAGES ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT

(Special to the "Chronicle."

"The financial year 1938-39 has not been disappointing for us, so far as we can see to-day. Our expectations on the revenue side have been fulfilled except for a small difference of about 5 lakhs in court fees" said the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Minister for Finance, in an exclusive interview yesterday to the "Chronicle". He added that the Government had foreseen that owing to general depression which had its repercussions on the litigant public, the expectations regarding revenue from court fees might not be completely fulfilled. So, the Government had not been taken unawares in this respect.

FEDERAL COURT'S DECISION.

Questioned if the recent decision of the Federal Court regarding the petrol tax was helpful to the Bombay Government, in coming to an early decision in the matter of sales tax, Mr. Latthe said:—The Federal Court's decision is helpful only to the extent of removing a legal difficulty from our way. But there are other difficulties which we have to consider before we can take a final decision."

Referring to these, he said it was necessary to consider whether such a petrol tax would affect the trade in general in the Presidency. Though owners of private cars were in a position to bear the burden of further taxation, it was essential to find out if the taxi drivers' interests would suffer by a fresh burden.

SALES TAX

"The question of sales tax has been engaging the attention of my Government for a long time" expressed the Hon. Mr. Latthe "but we will be able to come to a final decision only after we have considered all the other difficulties."

ASSAM POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED

SHILLONG, Dec. 8.

"The United Press" reliably understands that the Bardoloi Ministry has passed orders to-day for the release of all political prisoners in Assam numbering nine.

The orders now await the Governor's approval which is expected in the course of next few days. —United Press.

MADRAS M. L. A. RELEASED

Echo Of Madura Labour Trouble

MADRAS, Dec. 8

The Government issued orders for immediate release of Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, Congress member, Madras Legislative Assembly, who was convicted in connection with the disturbances in the Mahalakshmi Mills Madura, and who was lodged in the Trichinopoly Central jail, from where he was released.—A. P.

AGARTALA, Dec. 7.—The "United Press" understands that His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura has granted monopoly right of prospecting for oil to the Burma Oil Company for three years over an area of 250 square miles in his State.—United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 7.

M. Bonnet received Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, this morning and acquainted him with the whole of yesterday's talks with Herr Von Ribbentrop.—Reuter

General Strike Threat In Ahmedabad

Sarani Kamdar Association's Resolution

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

A threat of stoppage of mills in Ahmedabad consequent on the strike of Sarani Kamdars was again held out consequent on the resolution by the Sarani Kamdar Association to call out, if necessary, either in group or general strike of sympathy with the Sarani Kamdars of the new Shorrock Mill, who have been on strike for the last several days on the ground of the alleged refusal by the mill of certain demands made by them.

It will be remembered that the Sarani Kamdar Association recently threatened a similar strike, which was, however, averted by a settlement reached with the Millowners Association—A. P.

Dacoits Kill One And Injure 7 Villagers

FEROZEPORE, December 7.

One villager was shot dead and seven were injured as a result of an encounter between villagers and a gang of dacoits, says a report received from the village of Panjkee in the police station, Guruharsai.

It is stated that the dacoits, eight in number, raided the house of one Nihal Singh and at the point of revolver secured jewellery of considerable value. On an alarm being raised the villagers collected when the dacoits opened fire resulting in one of the villagers being killed and seven others injured. The raiders then made good their escape.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — GUNMAN'S BLUFF

WITH IDLING MOTOR, THE MURDER BOAT GLIDES UNDER THE BRIDGE...
WE'RE UNDER THE BRIDGE!
SAFE FROM PRYING EYES! GET BUSY, SHINN!
IT'S A CINCH. WE CHAIN THESE BLOCKS AROUND THEIR LEGS AN' SLIDE 'EM OVER!
WITH THIS DRAGGIN' 'EM DOWN, THEY'LL NEVER COME UP!
THEY'RE MADE OF SALT!
SURE, THAT'S TH' SECRET! AFTER A COUPLA DAYS, TH' SALT MELTS AN' THE BODIES RISE TO TH' SURFACE!
INSTEAD O' MURDER IT'LL LOOK LIKE THEY WAS DROWNED! IT'S PERFECT!
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.